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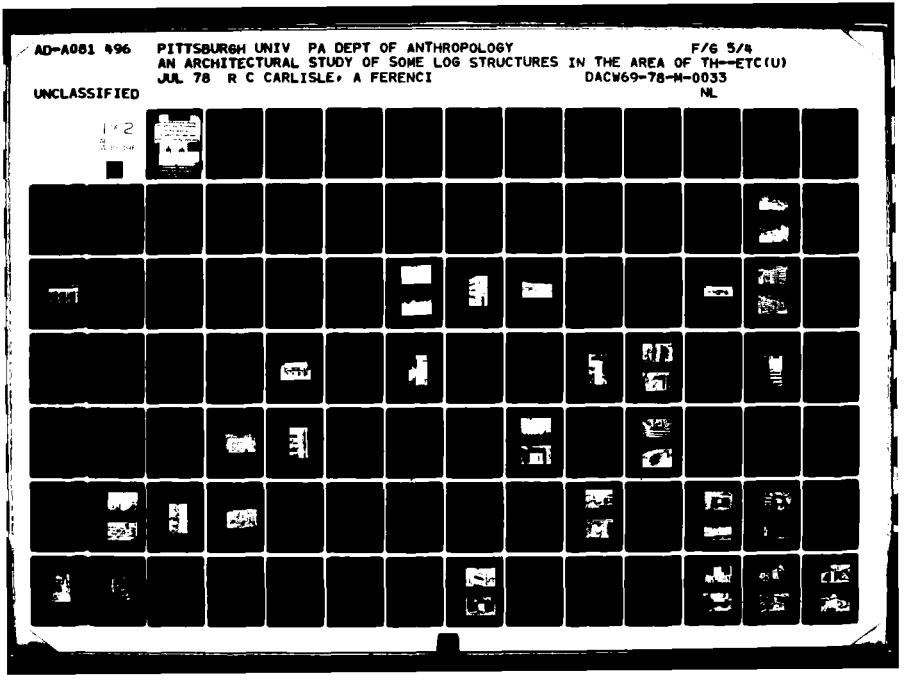

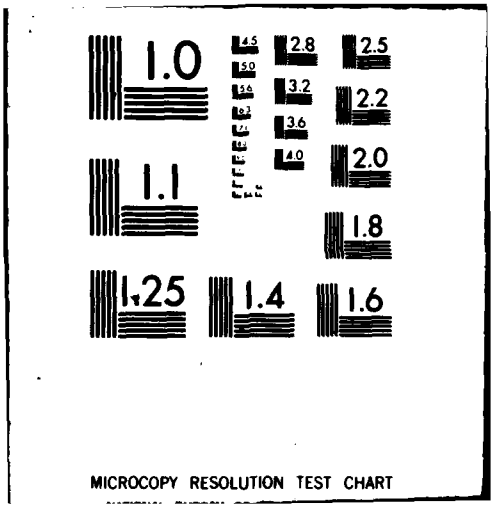
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An architectural study of some log structures in the area of the yatesville lake dam lawrence county, kentucky

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September 1978

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AN ARCHITECTURAL STUDY OF SOME LOG STRUCTURES IN THE AREA OF THE YATESVILLE LAKE DAM, LAWRENCE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

by

RONALD C. CARLISLE

with Floor Plan and Elevation Drawings

by

Andrea Ferenci

Department of Anthropology
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

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A Report Submitted to the Department of the Army
Huntington District, Corps of Engineers Huntington,
West Virginia under Contract Number
DACW69-78-M-0033

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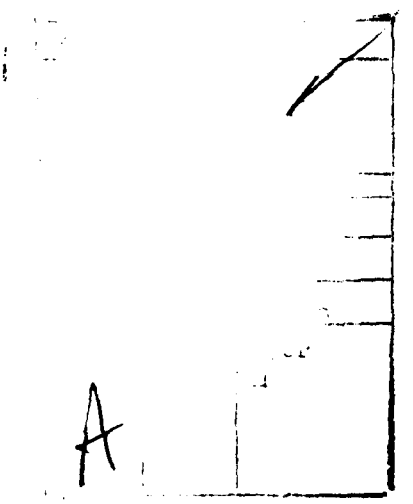
Cover: The cover for this report reproduces a photograph provided by Mr. Allan Hutchison of Louisa, Kentucky. The photo shows Mr. Hutchison and other members of the Hutchison family posed in front of their vine-covered log home (see Tract 239). The photograph was probably taken ca. 1890-1900 and was re-photographed for this publication by Dr. Robert Maslowski, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, Huntington, West Virginia. Photographic enlargement by Teddy Hedgecock and graphic design by Diane Schwenker, Visual Information Branch, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District, Huntington, West Virginia.



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Acknowledgments

The architectural and historical investigation reported upon here was conducted under the auspices of the Archaeological Research Program of the Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, James M. Adovasio, Director. All field work was conducted by the author and by Ms. Cheryl Smith, of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District Office, Huntington, West Virginia. The majority of the survey was completed in September, 1977 with a brief return in the first week of November of that year.

In the absence of the immense cooperation provided by the Corps of Engineers and the genuine interest shown by people in the vicinity of Louisa, Kentucky, this project could not have been carried out. In alphabetical order, the author would like to express his thanks and appreciation to the following persons: Mr. Bump Bradley, Louisa; Mr. and Mrs. Gorman Carter, Louisa; Donna J. Christensen, Center for Wood Anatomy Research, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Madison, Wisconsin; Mrs. William Davis, Louisa; Mrs. Sue Dodson, Louisa; Monroe and Maxie Hughes, Louisa; Allan Huthison, Louisa; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ketzel, Louisa; Mr. Robert Maslowski, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Ms. Patty Mills, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Mrs. Vesta Mittelstadt, Louisa; Mr. Calvin Monjar, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Mrs. Faye Moore, Louisa; Mr. Bennett Muncy, Louisa; Mr. Jim Napier, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Mrs. Alta Newsome, Louisa; Mr. Joe Pigg, Louisa; Ms. Monie Roberts, Louisa; Dr. John Ryan, Louisa; Mr. Donald Thompson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Mr. Ray Thornsberry, Louisa; Mr. Lew E. Wallace, Louisa.

Additionally, the author would like to express his gratitude to the following individuals who contributed so much to the actual field work or preparation of this report: Ms. Cheryl Smith assisted greatly with the field recording of architectural details and also maintained the photographic log. She is also responsible for the photographs for Tract 410. Ms. Andrea Ferenci, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh prepared all of the floor plans and elevational drawings with great skill while Ms. Ginger LoAlbo, also of the Department of Anthropology, patiently and with her usual competence typed the entire report.

Affiliation of Author

Ronald C. Carlisle, Research Assistant, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Forbes Quadrangle, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260.

Abstract

During September and November, 1977 an architectural and brief historical reconnaissance of some 13 log construction dwellings, churches and barns in the Yatesville Lake Project area of Lawrence County, Kentucky was carried out. The survey included the accumulation of detailed architectural information on the structures and the correlation of those data with both informant testimony and records in the Real Estate Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The purpose of the study was to more fully document the log construction architectural medium in this portion of Appalachia. A historical background and methodology for the study is presented together with the results which are summarized in textual, photographic, and illustrative formats. Some general conclusions and tentative correlations with similar studies are also included.

Introduction and Physical Setting of the Study

This report summarizes the results of an architectural and limited historical study of 13 log structures in the impact area surrounding the Yatesville Lake Dam in Lawrence County, eastern Kentucky (Figs. 1 and 2). The survey was authorized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Huntington District, Huntington, West Virginia and was conducted during September and November, 1977 by the author and Ms. Cheryl Smith, then of the Planning Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Huntington District, and now of the Wilmington, North Carolina District Office.

The dam site and reservoir for Yatesville Lake are located along Blaine Creek, a tributary of the Big Sandy River, 18.1 miles upstream of the creek mouth and 4 miles south of Yatesville, Kentucky. The creek joins the Big Sandy, itself a tributary of the Ohio River, at 6.6 miles below the town of Louisa, Kentucky the county seat and principal population center of Lawrence County. Topographically, the project area lies within the Kanawha section of the Appalachian Plateau (Rahenkamp Sachs Wells and Associates 1975: 3.1).

Although plans for the establishment of flood control in the Big Sandy basin date prior to the 1930's, the Yatesville Lake Project was not authorized until the passage of the Flood Control Act of October, 1965 (Rahenkamp Sachs Wells and Associates 1975: 3.2). The purposes of this project and others in the region are several; the most important of these is to provide effective flood control along the reaches of Blaine Creek, the Big Sandy River and, ultimately, of the Ohio River itself. Subsidiary benefits of the project include the development of recreational facilities and cultural interpretive centers by the Corps of Engineers along the perimeter of the reservoir. Water quality, fish and wildlife conservation are also important side benefits of the dam's construction as is the stimulus to the local economy resulting from the development of attractive recreational and natural surroundings.

The Yatesville Project area subsumes a total of 20,800 acres subdivided into ca. 460 individually owned lots or tracts in addition to 13 acres of road easements. Of this total, a little more than 10 percent (2353 acres) is within the actual clear zone, that is, property cleared of timber, brush, buildings, etc.

Between January of 1973 and July, 1976, Rahenkamp Sachs Wells and Associates of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, prepared a comprehensive environmental impact statement for the Yatesville Lake Project entitled Yatesville Lake Kentucky Environmental Assessment Final Report (Rahenkamp Sachs Wells and Associates 1975). This study summarized the impact of the construction of the Yatesville Dam and Reservoir on both the natural and human-cultural resources of the area. The assessment of the human-cultural resources was accomplished in 2 phases and included archaeological, cultural anthropological, sociological and historical evaluation, abstraction and summary.

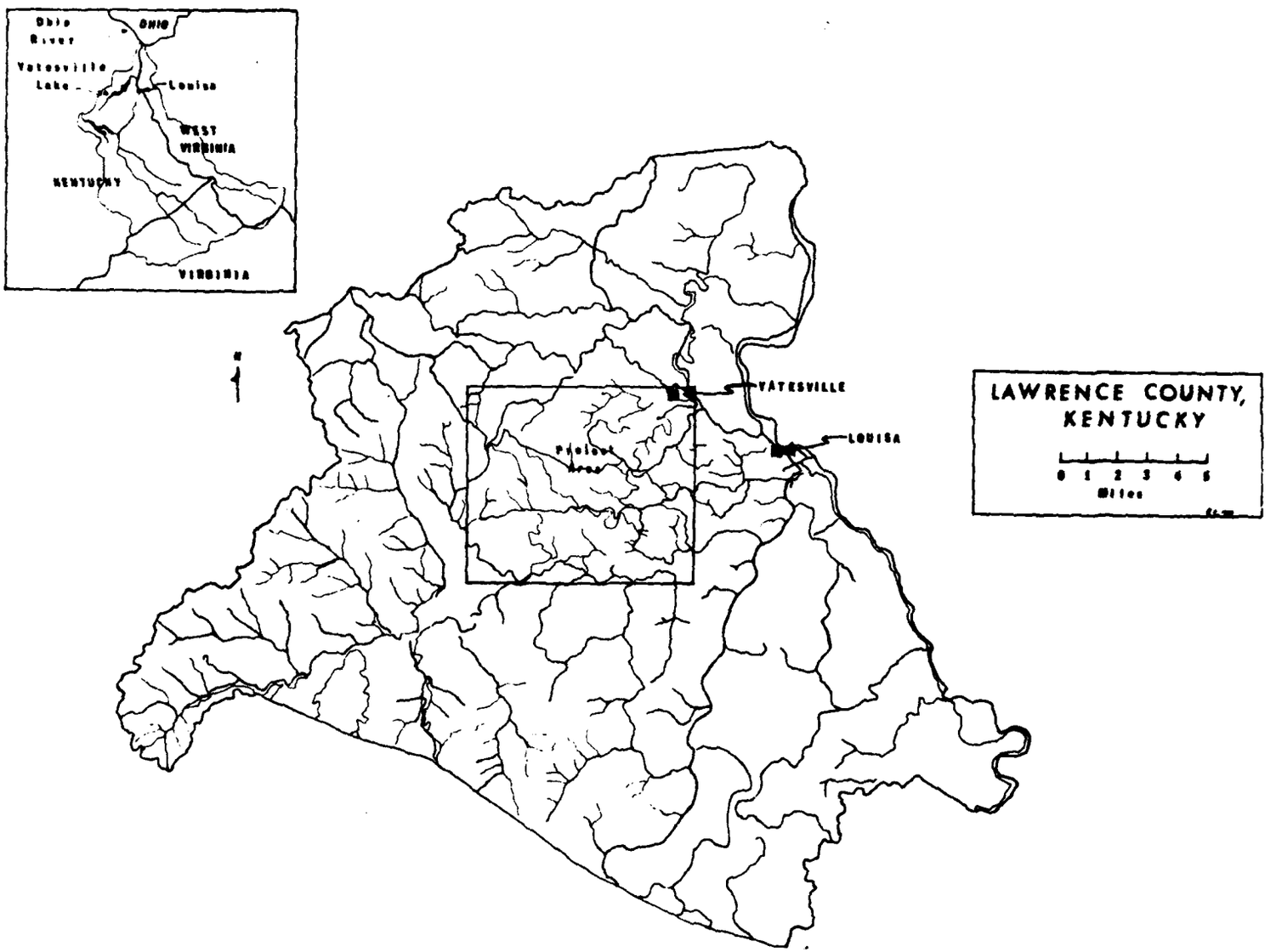


Fig. 1: General location of Lawrence County, Kentucky. Approximate area of Yatesville Lake project area is enclosed by square.

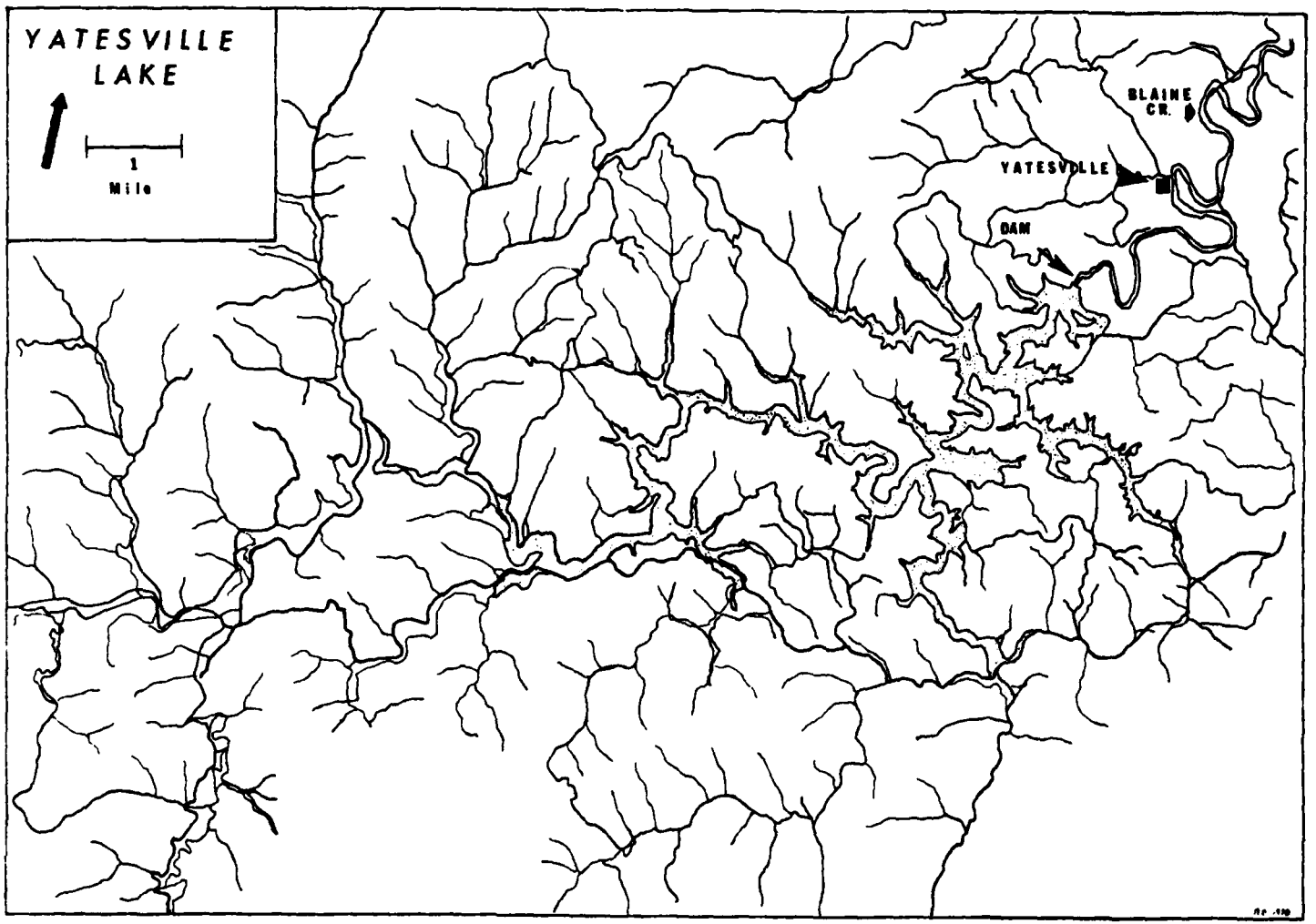


Fig. 2: Detailed map of Yatesville Lake and environs.

As part of the historical evaluation of the project area, a field survey of architectural structures within the project area was compiled by William Cogar and William Broberg under contract to Rahenkamp Sachs Wells and Associates. Utilizing the Center for Developmental Change 100% Survey of structures in the project area, a total of 223 buildings was reduced to 32 log, log and frame, frame or log with tarpaper, or 2 storey frame buildings. The criterion used here was that older and therefore potentially more historically important structures within the project area were constructed of these materials (Rahenkamp Sachs Wells and Associates 1975: 9.11). Historical "worth" was further defined on the basis of criteria employed by both the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Kentucky Historical Society. These criteria included:

1) Age
2) Occupation
3) Use
4) Distinctive architectural style.

In each case, an assessment employing field examination, literature search, and informant testimony was carried out and a rank ordering or "historical worth index" was developed. The total of 32 structures was by this method reduced to 20 buildings. The survey concluded that none of the 20 structures within the project area possessed either national or regional significance. Ten structures were concluded to possess "local significance" while the remaining 10 buildings were categorized as of "little significance" (Rahenkamp Sachs Wells and Associates 1975: 9.15).

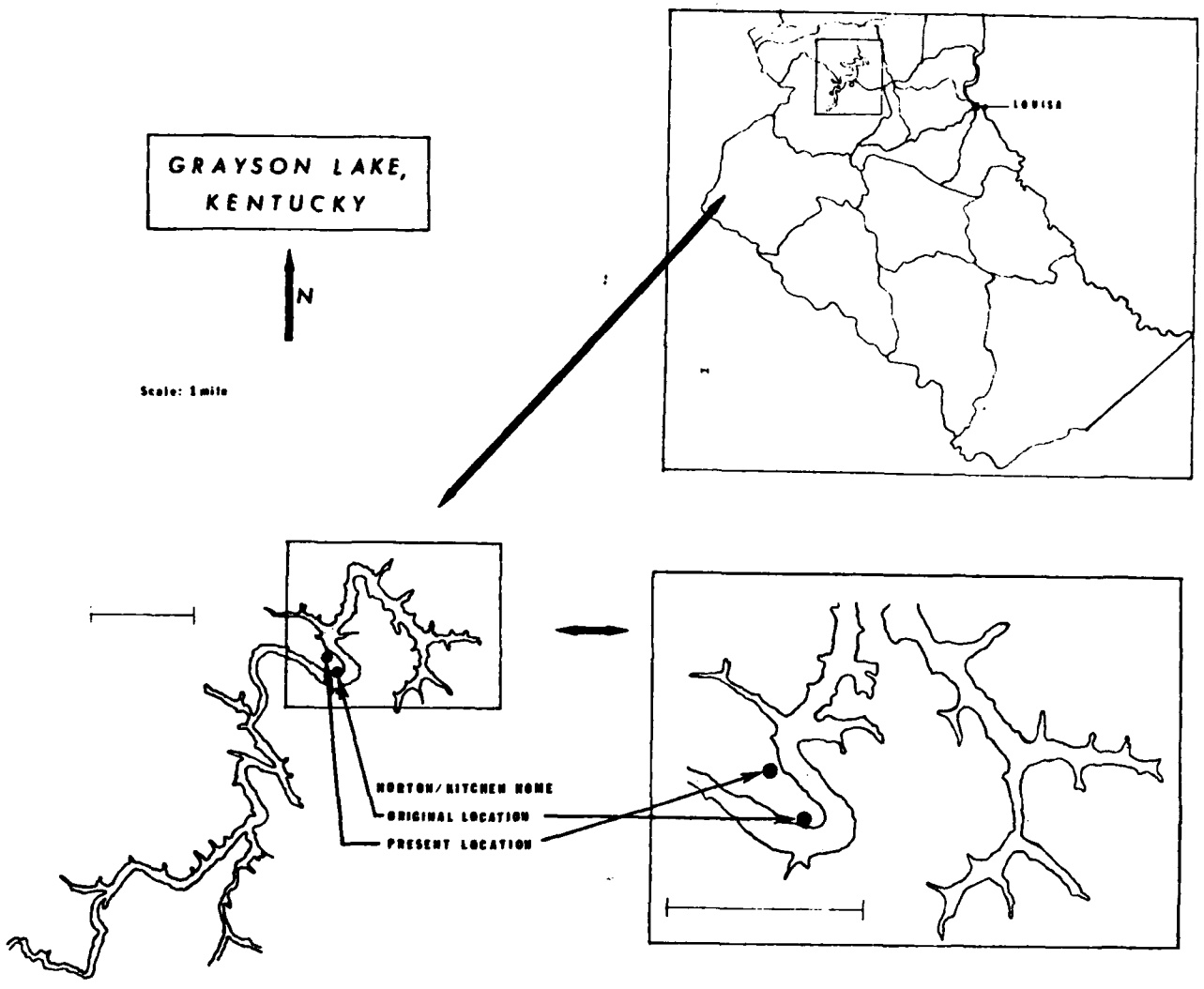
Under currently existing cultural resource management practices, the 2 phase survey outlined above sufficed for meeting both the letter and the spirit of the law. Property acquisition by the Real Estate Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers within the project area moved forward with the expectation that the project would continue to be funded by the Federal government. Funds were suspended on the project, however, and this resulted in a perplexing dilemma for the Planning Branch of the Corps of Engineers. Much of the project area, composed of widely spaced small farmsteads, had been vacated by its inhabitants who in some cases had exercised or were expected to exercise salvage options on the building on their former property. Widespread depopulation of the project area also began to result in destruction of some of the now abandoned log structures through vandalism, fire, and the forces of natural decay.

As noted above, cultural interpretive centers designed to preserve some of the regional folklife of this part of Appalachia are part and parcel of the Corps of Engineers' design for the Yatesville Lake Project. An important component of such centers are log dwellings, barns, and outbuildings which dramatically demonstrate important aspects of rural Appalachian domestic life. Concerned over the increasing destruction of these structures within the project area, the Planning Branch of the Corps of Engineers decided upon a program of matchmarking and dismantling

certain structures and removing them to a safe impoundment area with an eye toward eventual reconstruction.

In order to facilitate the reconstruction of these buildings, the Corps of Engineers contracted with the Archaeological Research Program of the University of Pittsburgh to prepare a detailed descriptive architectural analysis of the log structures reported upon here. In order to contribute to their interpretive worth, limited historical research on each of the properties utilizing deeds, appraisals and property descriptions in the files of the Real Estate Division of the Corps of Engineers was also authorized. From these files, names of former residents of the structures were culled, and wherever possible, additional information was obtained from these informants regarding the history of each of the structures.

It should be noted that of the 14 structures analyzed here, only 13 are within the Yatesville Lake Project. The last, the Horton/Kitchen home is a National Register of Historic Places property which was previously moved by the Corps of Engineers outside of the impact area of the Grayson Lake Dam, also in eastern Kentucky. The location of each of the surveyed properties is identified by tract number in Fig. 3 while a summary of the properties is provided below in Table 1.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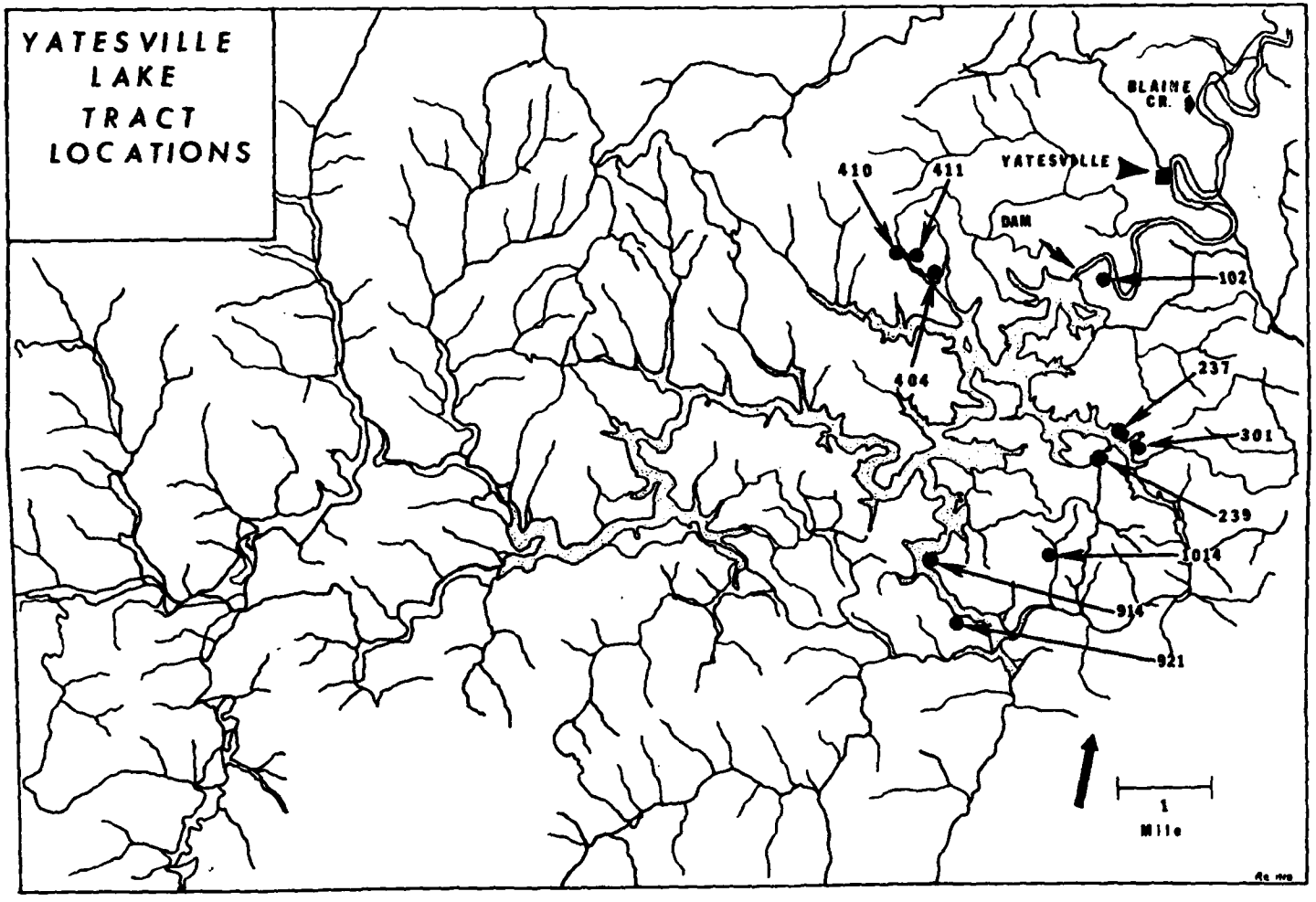

Fig. 3: Location of surveyed sites by tract number. A separate location map for the Horton/Kitchen home at Grayson Lake, Kentucky, is provided.

Table 1: Summary of Architecturally Surveyed Properties

Tract No.	Historic Survey Structure Number	Date Surveyed	Former Property Owner/Informant	Type of Structure	Approximate Construction Date
102	-	9/25/77	E. L. Ketzel	2 storey	ca. 1900-1940
237	-	9/24/77	Ray Thornsberry	Parallel-crib interior door barn	1940-41
	-	9/24/77	Ray Thornsberry	Transverse-crib barn	1940-41
239	-	9/22/77	Allan Hutchison	2 storey dwelling	ca. 1850
301	-	9/19/77	Albert Queen	1 1/2 storey dwelling	1936
	-	9/19/77	Albert Queen	Log crib	unknown
404	-	9/20/77	Alta Newsome	2 storey dwelling	ca. 1896-1902
410	-	10/6/77	Martha Reuss Virginia Sparks	dog trot dwelling	unknown
411	-	9/22/77	Wayne Compton	2 storey dwelling	ca. 1889-1906
914	7	9/26/77	Carter Chapel	1 storey church	1935
921	-	11/1/77	Albert Pack	I house with frame addition	ca. 1890
	-	11/2/77	Albert Pack	Opposing double-crib barn	ca. 1915
1014	-	9/24/77	Vesta Mittelstadt	1 1/2 storey dwelling	ca. 1880-1900
Horton/Kitchen Home	-	11/3/77	Elijah Norton Van C. Kitchen	Saddlebag House	1836-39

Brief Historical Background

Unfortunately, very little comprehensive historical data has been accumulated and synthesized for eastern Kentucky. This is particularly true of studies concerned with demographics and regional patterns of settlement, economic history, etc. Nevertheless, there are some works which are pivotal to any further work in this geographical area. A largely pictorial account is available in Wolfford (1972) which deals strictly with Lawrence County. Works of somewhat wider scope are Ely (1887) and Jillson (1923), both of which treat the Big Sandy River. A summary of early family names in the area is available in Kozee (1973a, b), while a more personal look at the area is available in Scalf (1966). Necessary to any true understanding of the area is Caudill (1962).

The primary influence on the history of eastern Kentucky has undoubtedly been the Appalachian Mountains themselves which served initially to forestall settlement and then eventually channeled populations into specific localities within the region (Rahenkamp Sachs Wells and Associates 1975: 9.1). There were apparently no resident Indian tribes within the Big Sandy Basin prior to white settlement of the area although hunting and war parties were known.

The earliest known white man in Kentucky was Gabriel Arthur who is believed to have been in the area of the Little and Big Sandy Rivers by 1674.

Virginia maintained an interest in the area in the mid 18th century and sent Thomas Walker to explore some 800,000 acres in 1750. Walker's expedition was followed by a similar party for the Ohio Company headed by Christopher Gist in 1751.

Settlement of the area began only after the Peace of Paris in 1783 when the burgeoning population along the eastern seaboard of the new nation eagerly pushed farther west, retracing the steps of Walker, Gist and George Washington, who surveyed a 2,084 acre tract for John Fry in the 1760's, which contained the present site of the town of Louisa.(Kentucky Department of Commerce 1975: 33). Most of the settlers who came to the region were drawn either from the Virginia Tidewater or from Pennsylvania. North Carolina also contributed its share of early, primarily Anglo-Saxon, inhabitants. It is from these diverse origins that the area came to blend many cultural traits of the Mid-Atlantic region, Tidewater Virginia and the Upland South (Glassie 1968).

The lack of extensive arable bottomland around what was to become Louisa meant that many of those who entered in the early years continued to pass through to the flatter, more cultivatable lands of the Kentucky Bluegrass.

Gradually, the population increased between ca. 1788 and 1812. The site of the present town of Louisa was established as Vancouver Station ca. 1788. Due to Indian problems, the settlement was abandoned shortly after but was re-established in 1791 under the name of Balchlutha. In 1815, Frederic Moore of Philadelphia owned most of the land now occupied by the city and was a merchant in the area said also to be responsible for laying out the town.

Lawrence County was set up in 1821 and was created out of both Greenup and Floyd Counties. It became the 69th county in the state. Louisa is the county seat of Lawrence County and was itself established in 1822. Its population grew from 87 in 1830 to 425 inhabitants by 1870. This increase is deceiving, however, since even though the population did continue to grow, major immigration into the area leveled off ca. 1830 as timber and arable land became marginal. The county-wide population by 1850 was 6,281. This grew slowly though steadily throughout the latter half of the 19th century reaching a peak of 20,067 in 1910. Although farming remained a viable pursuit, concentrating mainly on corn and only later upon tobacco, the industrial surge of the country ultimately created a demand for berea oil. By 1922, the county was producing ca. 1,000,000 barrels of Somerset oil per year through the operations of more than 50 rigs. After 1910, the Lawrence County population began to decline to a 1970 level of 10,726.

The demand for oil to lubricate the wheels of an industrial society was met and exceeded by that for coal to stoke her fires. Mining became a major economic concern, particularly after the turn of the century and throughout World War I.

The economic blight conveyed by the Great Depression, however, soon brought a halt to much of the coal and railroad business and until very recently, when coal once again became king, Louisa and Lawrence County continued to reap the harvests of economic hardship.

Methodology

The selection of particular buildings for intensive architectural survey was made by representatives of the Planning Branch of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District Office guided by the historic survey compiled and presented in Rahenkamp Sachs Wells and Associates (1975). Unfortunately, between 1975 and the time of the present survey many of the log structures noted during Phase I and Phase II had either been salvaged by their former owners or had fallen prey to a host of natural and human destructive agencies. This necessitated the selection of other structures in the project area for intensive survey. Eventually, 13 structures in the Yatesville Project Area and the additional Horton/Kitchen home were agreed upon. Of this number, 5 properties were earmarked for matchmarking and dismantling. These included the principal structures on Tracts 404, 411, 914, 921 and 1014. The dwelling on Tract 411 was subsequently found to consist of only 2 remaining log walls extensively remodeled to accomodate the addition of windows. It was therefore neither matchmarked nor dismantled.

The actual field recording of the architectural details of all structures involved several types of data recording and was based on the guidelines employed in the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) (McKee 1970). Initially, the structures were photographed from all advantageous exterior positions and relevant interior locations in both black and white and color formats. An extensive log of these exposures was maintained noting tract number, date, exposure time, F-stop, etc. It should be noted here that many more photographs were collected than are presented in the following descriptions. Only the best representatives have been chosen for inclusion here. All other photographs are on file in the Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh.

After photographing the structures, measured floor plans were drawn of the principal structures on each tract and extensive architectural data were gathered on nails, screws, hardware, windows, floors, wall coverings, chimneys, fireplaces and other architectural and construction details where each was warranted. Log samples from the dwellings were taken and subsequently identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Center for Wood Anatomy Research at Madison, Wisconsin. Dates and other appropriate data were noted from newspapers and magazine pages often found "stuffed" between the logs of the structures. From the field notes and drawings, scaled pen and ink floor plans of each of the surveyed structures were prepared at the University of Pittsburgh and are presented here together with both photographs and (where warranted) elevation drawings. In all of the floor plans, the log portion of a structure is indicated by the use of double line enclosure.

Beyond the architectural data, other information on the properties was gleaned from real estate appraisal files of the Real Estate Division of the

Corps of Engineers. Moreover, many long-time residents of the area were contacted regarding probable construction dates and histories of the properties. In many cases, the actual former owners still reside in the Louisa area and were more than willing to discuss what they knew about the properties involved.

Although time was short for the actual field phase of the project, attempts were made to examine deeds and tax records in the Lawrence County Courthouse. Unfortunately, this proved to be disappointing on several counts. In trying to trace deeds to particular tracts, the record becomes exceedingly difficult to follow as one moves back in time. Portions of a tract might be deeded to a son who, in turn, further subdivided his property for his sons. Moreover, buildings themselves are seldom mentioned either in deeds or wills. A further hindrance is an unusually large number of intestate deaths. Tax records prior to 1960 are in exceedingly poor condition when they can be found. In fact, many of the records were apparently burned about that time after they had become water soaked and mildewed (Bennett Muncy, pers. comm.).

An example of the basic form used in the course of the survey and which was amended where necessary is presented in the Appendix to this report.

Description of Surveyed Structures

Each of the structures examined in the course of this survey is described below. The information presented includes the tract number of the property, its general location within the project area and the date of the survey. A property description summarizing the physical setting of the structure is provided together with a brief synthesis of the history of the property. Where possible, a suggested construction date or date range is indicated and the names and addresses of informants are appended.

The actual architectural data are presented in textual, photographic, and illustrative formats which initially discuss the exterior architecture and structural details. Important features of the interior of each of the buildings are then presented including comments on door and window construction and size, flooring, fireplace and chimney construction, wall coverings and treatment and, where present, stairs and stairwells.

Tract No.: 102

Location: The tract is located ca. 3500' north of Route 1185 (Twin Branch Road) on Blaine Creek and ca. 6 miles from Louisa.

Date Surveyed: September 25, 1977

Property Description and General History:

The property included in Tract 102 comprises an 82.59 acre creek farm adjacent to the west bank of Blaine Creek. Access to the property is available only by 4-wheel drive vehicle via a dirt road off Route 1185.

Real estate records in the Corps of Engineers possession indicate that the buildings on the property originally included a 2 storey log home with frame addition plus a tobacco/hay barn and a small outdoor privie. At the time of the architectural survey, however, only the log dwelling remained. This structure is built into the lower reaches of a steep hillside fronting Blaine Creek and stands ca. 300' west of it. The intervening land is composed of flat, tillable meadow (ca. 20 acres) subject to periodic flooding. Somewhat higher up and adjacent to the north and south sides of the log dwelling is a reasonable amount of hill pasture (ca. 40 acres). Further up yet, the hill pasture (ca. 22 acres) grades into a recently planted pine hill woodland.

The owners of this property immediately prior to government acquisition were Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ketzel. The Ketzels purchased the property in March, 1963, from Lloyd and Lowella J. Keaton, now residing in Ohio. According to Mrs. Lola Ketzel, the Keatons were the last family to reside in the log dwelling on the property. The Ketzels used the property to raise hay for their cattle and attempted to develop the land by planting ca. 8000 pine seedlings on the hill behind the home. Therefore, the log structure has not been inhabited since the Keatons vacated the premises in 1963. Not much is known of the previous history of the log dwelling from the Corps of Engineers' records. Mrs. Ketzel kindly prepared a list of former owners of the property from her own knowledge of the area. According to her, the log dwelling was constructed ca. 1900 by one Rufus Gilliam. Subsequent owners included Mont Wheeler, who purchased the property ca. 1917 and C. H. Preece. Lloyd Keaton purchased the property from Preece.

On architectural grounds alone, the 1900 date for the construction of the log dwelling seems much too early. As can be seen in the following architectural description, both the workmanship, width and simplicity of preparation of logs, lack of stone or brick fireplace and chimney, etc. argue for a much later construction date, perhaps at late as ca. 1940 based on a general similarity to the log barns on Tract 237 (see description of barns - Tract 237). At present, the best information at hand suggests a construction date range ca. 1900-1940 and probably much closer to the more recent of the 2 dates.

Mrs. Ketzel also provided some information on the location of a small family cemetery located in the flat meadowland just northeast of the log dwelling. Real estate records also indicate the presence of this cemetery, but neither they nor field inspection provided additional information on an earliest probable age of the plot.

Informants: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ketzel
P.O. Box 66
Louisa, Kentucky 41230

Exterior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 4-8)

The log dwelling on Tract 102 is a 2 storey structure with frame porches on both storeys. Overall exterior dimensions of the building are 16'x20'2". There is a small, one room frame addition (Room 2) attached to the south wall of the house which measures 10'x16'.

The porch floors of both storeys are constructed of circular sawed common board planking ca. 8" in width and attached with common wire nails. There are 6 porch supports spaced at ca. 3'10" intervals. These are fashioned from 4"-5" decorticated but whole poles that rise the entire porch height. On the lower floor, the porch height is ca. 2' above ground surface, and the porch corners are further supported on dressed sandstone piers ca. 10" square. Porch floor joists are composed of 6 decorticated poles which perpendicularly intersect the vertical pole supports. At the east wall of the dwellings, the joists simply insert above the sill log of the wall. The roof of the porch at the second storey is formed by a continuation or projection of the sheet metal covered gable roof of the dwelling. It is supported by 8 pole rafters ca. 2'2"-2'9" apart, 3 of which are decorticated. Common plank sheaths perpendicularly intersect the rafters, and sheet metal panels are applied over the sheathing. The upper storey of the porch shows some evidence of having once been at least partially enclosed on the north with a series of common board planks (see Fig. 7). The entire porch slopes slightly from back to front with the average floor to ceiling height ca. 7'4" on the first floor.

There are a total of 17 logs in the east face of the structure which rise a combined height of 14'9 1/2". The height of the gable is an additional 4' for a total height of 18'9 1/2". The logs are drawn from a mixture of woods. Both black walnut (Juglans nigra) and poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) were identified in samples taken from the east wall. Notching at the corners is uniformly of the saddle type. Workmanship on the logs is generally poor, though functional, and they exhibit a variety of preparation techniques ranging from hewn on 4 sides (only the paramount log in the east wall) to whole and undecorticated. Exterior facing of logs is confined to the east wall (entrance) of the structure with no attempt at facing on the remaining walls. Ends of some of the logs have been finished with an ax, but most appear to have been sawed. The interstices between the small

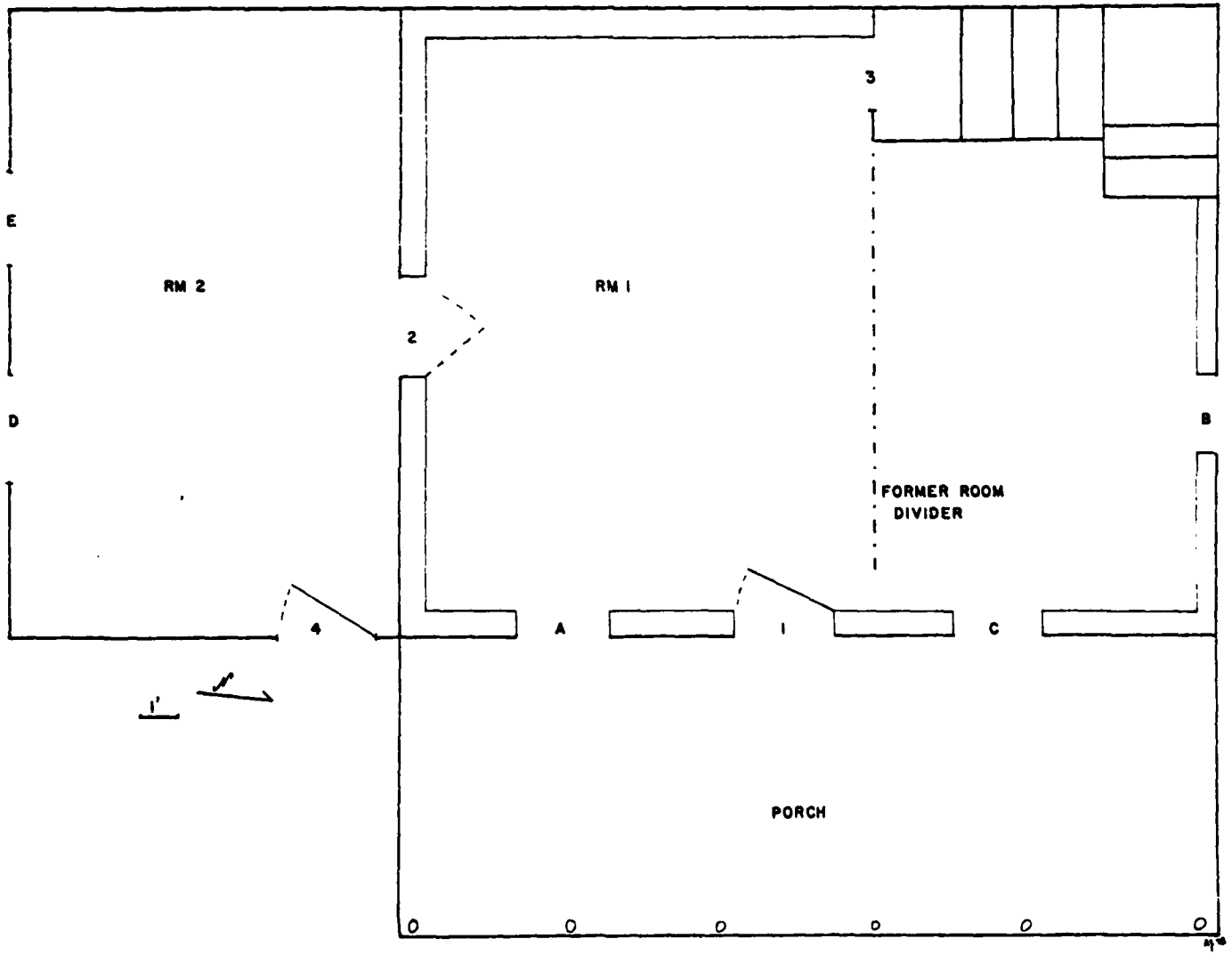

Fig. 4 : Floor plan of lower storey (Rooms 1 and 2) of dwelling on Tract 102. Note former room divider.

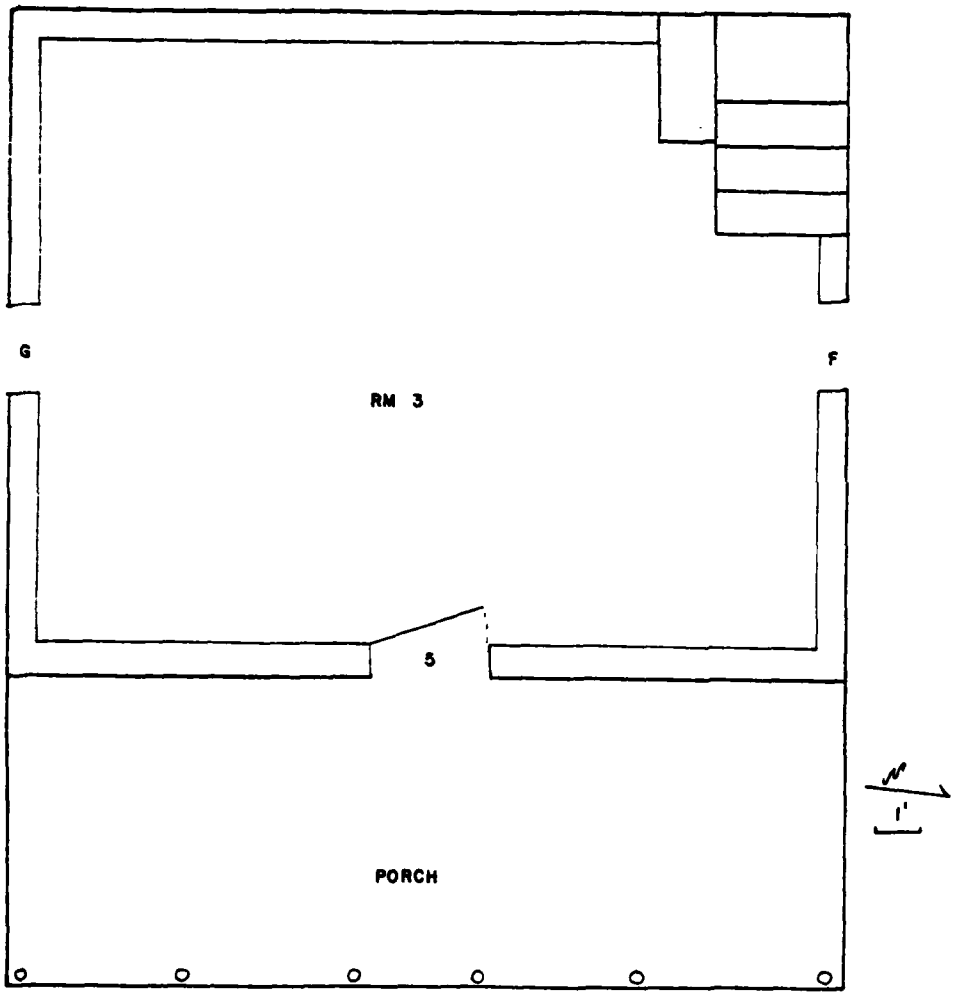

Fig. 5 : Floor plan of upper storey (Room 3) of dwelling on Tract 102.

Fig. 6 : East wall and main entrance to dwelling on Tract 102. Note the 2 storey porches.

Fig. 7 : North wall of dwelling on Tract 102. Note plank enclosure on upper porch.

diameter (ca. 6") logs used in the structure are filled with common mud chinking (Fig. 8) which becomes rare to absent in the upper storey. Occasionally, small strips of split or riven wood are also inserted between the logs. The interstices are pronounced, ca. 5 1/2-6".

There is no current interior or exterior evidence of a fireplace or chimney anywhere in the structure. Only metal ductwork, presumably for a type of gas heater, was found adjacent to the west wall of the structure in Room 1.

The gables of the building are composed of variable width circular sawed common planking vertically applied with common wire nails. The boards are frequently "patched" together with several vertical pieces employed to create a single length. The range in width of these planks is quite variable (ca. 4"-12").

The roof of the structure employs 8 decorticated pole rafters without a ridge pole crossed by common plank sheathing and surmounted with sheet metal panels.

Room 2, the frame addition, is crudely made from vertically nailed common planking without exterior battens applied over the seams between the planks. It is entered from the exterior through a door in the east wall by ascending a single step. The sill of Door 4 is 1'10" above ground surface. The southern end of the addition sits on a simple sandstone rock support. Exterior height of the addition is 9'10 1/2" where it abuts the log portion of the dwelling (approximately at the level of the second storey porch floor). At the extreme southern end, the addition measures 7'8" in height. Simple undecorticated log joists support the floor of the addition.

Interior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 4-5)

Entrance to the lower storey of the log portion of the structure is through Door 1 in the east wall. As can be seen in Fig. 4, the floor plan of Room 1 is a simple rectangle with stairs to the second floor in the northwest corner of the room. Roughly 7' south of the north wall of the room, there is evidence in the flooring of a former partition running east to west across Room 1. It is also worth noting that beneath the stairs in Room 1 is a small storage space measuring 3' in width and 3' in depth. Room 2 is entered from Room 1 by stepping up a vertical distance of 5".

Other interior architectural details of the structure are summarized below.

Doors and Windows

Architectural information on the 5 doors and 7 windows in the structure are summarized in Tables 2 and 3.

Fig. 8 : Detail of common mud chinking between logs of dwelling on Tract 102.

Table 2 : Door Construction and Measurements

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
1	4 board/2 batten	2' 6"	6'	box lock and 2 butt hinges
2	Missing	2' 6"	6'	
3	Doorway only	2' 6"	6'	
4	4 board/2 batten	2' 7"	5' 11"	2 butt hinges
5	4 board/2 batten	2' 7 1/2"	4' 8"	2 butt hinges

Table 3 : Window Construction and Measurements

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	Missing but of double hung sash type	2' 4"	4' 6"
B	Single fixed pane	2'	2' 7"
C	Single fixed pane	2'	2' 7"
D	Missing	2' 9"	4' 7"
E	Missing	2' 9"	4' 7"
F	Missing	2'	3' 2"
G	Fixed pane of 3 lights	2'	3' 2"

Note that the surround material on all doors and windows is composed of variable width common planking applied with common wire nails. The interior and exterior of the surround tend to be painted in either white or powder blue.

Flooring

Flooring throughout the dwelling is composed of variable width (ca. 3"-9") common oak planking ca. 1" in thickness and laid north to south. In Rooms 1 and 2, the planks are in turn covered over with tar paper. Seven feet from the north wall of Room 1, there is a slot created in the floor planking ca. 2" in width. Presumably this represents a former vertical board room divider. Floor to ceiling height is 7' in Room 1, 5'10" in Room 2,and 6'1" in Room 3.

Wall Coverings

The walls of Room 1 are covered with vertically applied variable width rough cut common planking nailed directly over the logs that form the exterior walls. All construction is carried out with common wire nails. Over the board walls is a layer of mixed red, yellow and green hatch-design wallpaper. At the base of the walls, a common plank 6" wide board painted blue serves as a baseboard and extends around the perimeter of the room. In Room 3, the log walls are similarly covered with vertically applied boards frequently pasted over with newspaper or magazine sheets. One such magazine page recovered was addressed to Mrs. Rufus Gilliam (see above) and was a copy of True Story magazine. No dates were observed on any of this material, but the character of the printing is not particularly archaic. If Mrs. Ketzel is correct that Rufus Gilliam constructed the house (see above), it seems unlikely that this occurred in 1900. On the basis of the magazine page attached to the wall of Room 3, a much later construction date is highly probable.

Stairs

Entrance to the second storey (Room 3) is gained by ascending a set of 5 steps and a landing in the northwest corner of Room 1. Overall vertical rise of the steps is 7'7". Each step is constructed of 1 1/4" thick common oak planking assembled with common wire nails. Tread width is 3'; tread depth and rise are both 1'.

Tract No.: 237

Location: Located approximately 4 1/2 miles southwest of Louisa off the Smokey Valley-Irad Road (C.R. 981) near Greenbriar Creek and Deep Hole Branch, tributaries of Blaine Creek.

Date Surveyed: September 24, 1977

Property Description and General History:

Two log construction barns were surveyed on this tract. In both cases, the architecture is that of 2 opposing log cribs internally divided by log walls to create a total of 6 pens used as general stable areas for farm animals. Building 1 is built into a bank while Building 2 stands on top of a hill overlooking the first structure. The entire hill farm is composed of 58.86 acres, most of which is in tillable upland hill pasture and hill woodland. A small amount of bottom is provided along Greenbriar Creek.

Additional buildings on the property once included a 1 1/2 storey log and frame residence in addition to a 4 room frame cottage and 4 small frame sheds. At the time of the survey, however, the dwelling and cottage had been destroyed. According to photos in the Corps of Engineers' real estate records, the 2 surveyed barns originally were encased in frame construction. Building 1, with a gable style roof, had been arranged such that access to the upper floor, or mow, was attained from the bank side. Building 2 was originally equipped with a gambrel roof and frame additions to either side of the cribs. All of the frame additions and upper storeys of both barns had been salvaged prior to the architectural survey which consequently describes only the remaining log "skeleton" of each barn.

Although the immediate owner prior to government acquisitions of the land was Mr. Ray Thornsberry of Louisa, the property is usually referred to as the Bill Davis farm. The earliest known deed for the property is in the name of one Maggie Billups who conveyed the property to Mr. Davis on April 1, 1940. The property remained in the possession of Mr. Davis until acquired by Mr. Thornsberry in December, 1966.

Additional information bearing on the history of the buildings on this property was provided by Mrs. William Davis (Laura Adams Davis) of Louisa. (See description of Tract 301 for additional information.) Mrs. Davis stated that after acquiring the property in 1940, she and her husband built the 2 log barns in addition to the log portion of the dismantled home. The barns were therefore constructed during 1940-1941. When questioned on their choice of log construction, Mrs. Davis stated that she and her husband had seen log structures in Pike County, Kentucky, during a visit. They liked them, and were consequently inspired to use the medium for construction on their own property.

Regarding the necessity of having 2 rather large barns, Mrs. Davis indicated that the "lower barn" (Building 1) was constructed so that the Hereford cattle which they raised would not tire themselves by having to daily walk to the "upper barn" (Building 2). Nevertheless, cattle were kept in the cribs of the second building as well, but never more than 2 cows per pen.

Building 1 ("Lower Barn") (Figs. 9-13)

Exterior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 9-12)

As indicated above, both barns on this tract had undergone salvaging of their frame constituents and roofing material prior to the time of the survey. To judge from photos taken before this time, however, the gable roof was oriented with its long axis perpendicular to the runway between the log cribs. This conforms to Glassie's (1965: 28) "Double Crib Barn - Type III" and to the "Parallel crib interior door log barn" of Riedl et al. (1976: 21-22). This barn style "...occurs most frequently near the southern end of the Appalachian Mountains..." (Riedl et al. 1976: 21). In the present example, however, each crib is divided not once but twice by internal log walls thereby producing a total of 6 nearly square pens or activity areas, all of which have doorways opening into the runway (Fig. 9). Exterior dimensions of the structure are 31'x32'.

The logs used throughout the barn are whole, generally undecorticated and exclusively saddle notched. Both white and black oak (Quercus sp.) were identified in addition to some yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera). The logs are generally small to medium in diameter, ranging from 6"-10". The workmanship is functional although the logs have not been modified beyond the limits necessary for their purpose. For additional stability, iron pins (Fig. 11) were driven down through at least the top 2 or 3 logs on each corner.

The pens on the northeast side of the barn directly abut the bank into which the barn has been built. The pens here have a maximum height of 5' which would seem to contradict informant testimony that they were used to stable cattle. Full-grown cattle could have been kept in the southwest pens, but those on the northeast are better adapted to housing smaller farm animals such as pigs, goats or sheep. Doorways on the northeastern side of the barn average ca. 4'3" in height and 2'11" in width.

The pens on the southwest side of the barn are stacked 9 logs high and attain a total height above ground surface of 7'. As with the opposing pens, the logs used in the southwest sit directly on the ground surface with no sandstone piers or supports. Door height for these pens averages ca. 6' in height and 2'10 1/2" in width.

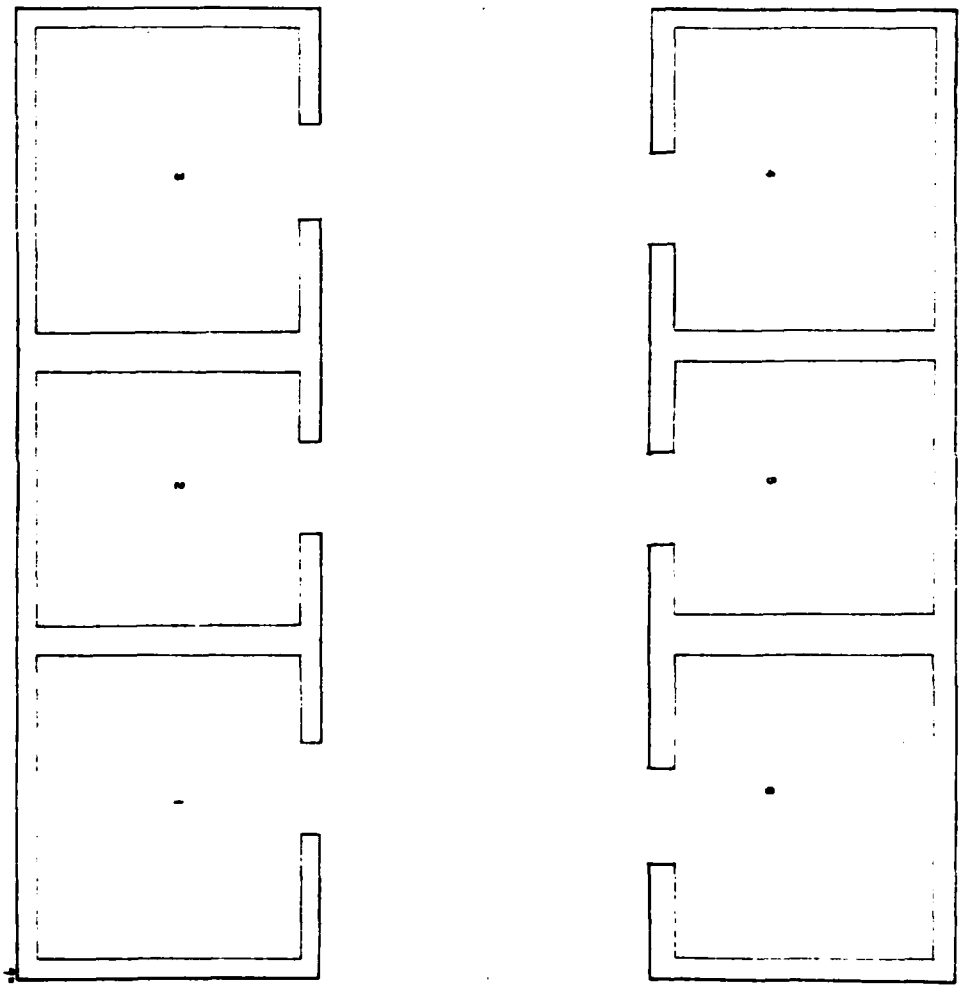

Fig. 9 : Floor plan Building 1, Tract 237.

Fig. 10: General view of Building 1, Tract 237 looking south. The structure is a bank barn and was originally of mixed log and frame construction.

Fig. 11: Detail of Building 1, Tract 237 from the southeast. The northeast pens are on the right, the southwest pens on the left of the picture. Note use of iron pins at corners.

Fig. 12: Detail of saddle notching, Building 1, Tract 237.

Fig. 13: Interior of Building 1, Tract 237 along the pens on the southwest side.

One of the interesting architectural details of the barn is the use of the 16 log rafters roofing the pens to support the now missing threshing floor of the complete barn. Access to this floor from the bank on the northeastern side was direct.

Interior Architectural Comments: (Fig. 13)

Comments on the interior architecture of the extant structure are restricted to the observation that all of the interior doorways tend to directly oppose each other and that the widths and heights of all doorways on the same side of the barn are approximately equal. On both sides of the runway (which measures 11' in width) the sill log of the cribs provides a threshold for each of the pens. All doorways appear to have had circular sawed plank frames constructed of 1"x8" lumber. Interstices between some of the logs forming the interior walls are blocked with similar planking. All hardware and nails observed in the barn are thoroughly modern in manufacture, as befits the 1940-1941 construction date.

Building 2 ("Upper Barn") (Figs. 14-17)

Exterior and Interior Architectural Comments:

As previously noted, photos taken prior to the survey reported upon here indicate that this barn, which now measures 29'10"x31'10" originally had a gambrel roof oriented parallel to the runway between the log pens in addition to a frame construction lean-to attached to both sides of the short axis of the barn. The latter is an interesting fact, but the barn's longest dimension is not through the runway. With the exception of this last detail and the presence of a gambrel instead of a gable roof, the original barn conforms to the transverse-crib barn (Glassie 1965: 29; 1968: 92-93; Riedl et al. 1976: 22) identified as having originated in the eastern Tennessee Valley (Riedl et al. 1976: 22).

Logs and interior door framing of the pens of this barn conform in all internal and external details to those in Building 1. This applies to the techniques of construction as well as to the choice of woods employed. Doorway heights average 6'1" on both sides of the runway.

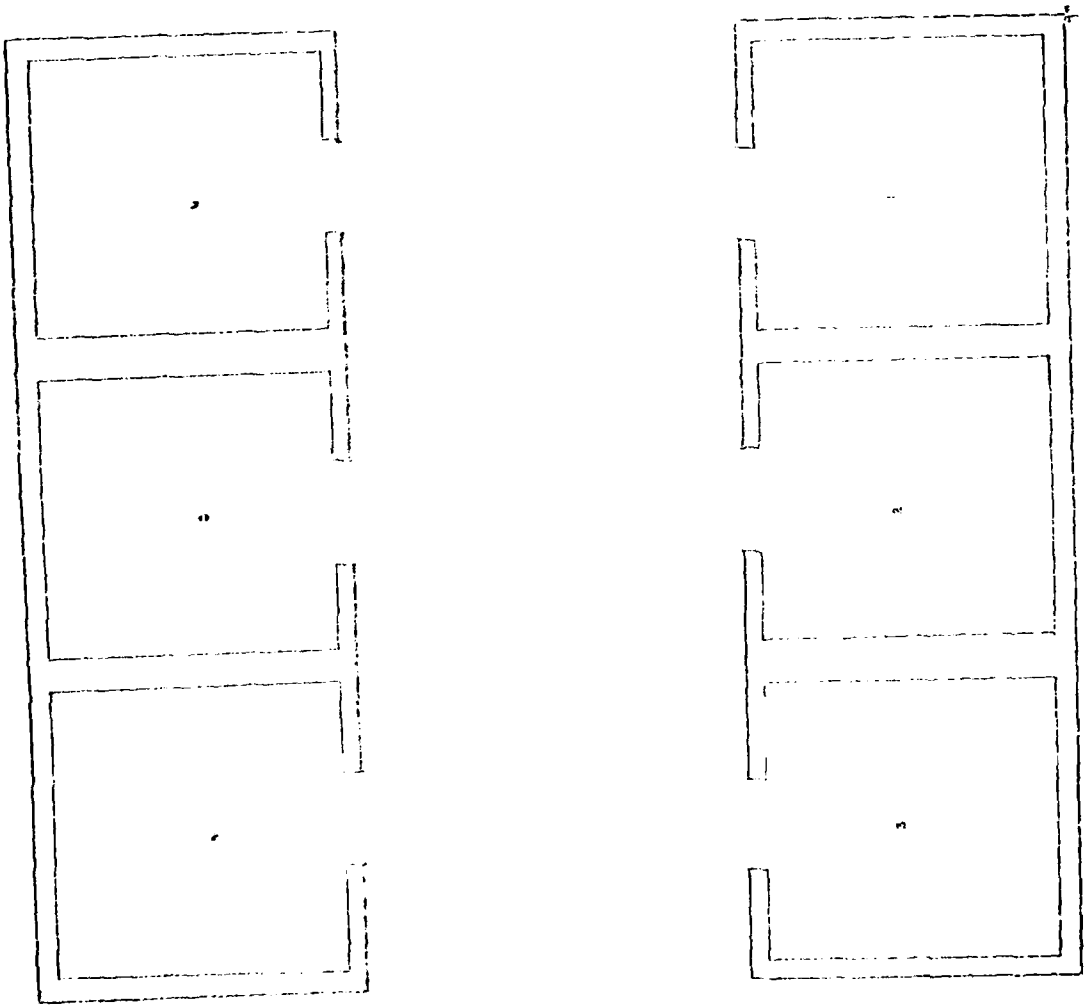

Fig. 14: Floor plan Building 2, Tract 237.

Fig. 15: General view of northwest wall of Building 2, Tract 237. As in the case of Building 1, this barn originally had an extensive frame addition.

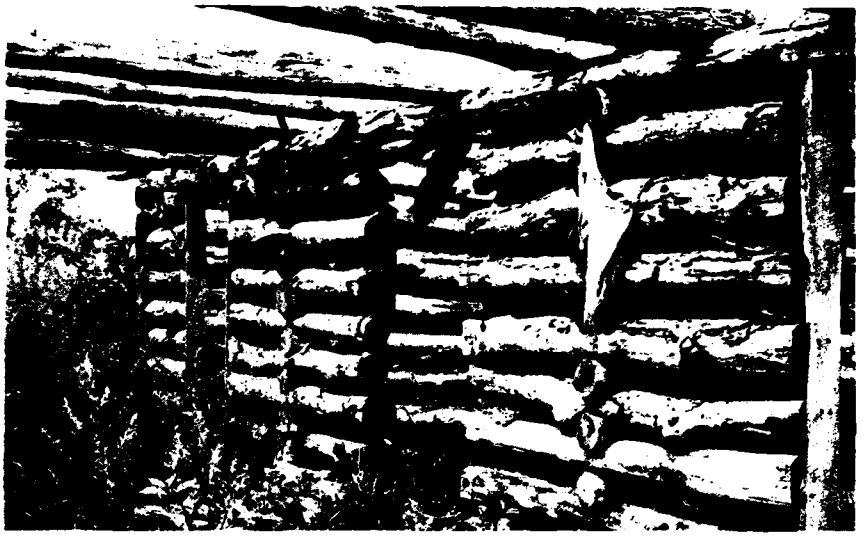

Fig. 16: Interior view of southeast pens through the runway of Building 2, Tract 237. Note saddle notching.

Fig. 17: Interior view of northwest pens through the runway of Building 2, Tract 237. Note saddle notching and door framing of the pens.

Tract No.: 239

Location: Property is situated on the Smokey Valley-Irad Road (C.R. 981) on Greenbriar Creek approximately 5 miles west of Louisa.

Date Surveyed: September 22, 1977

Property Description and General History:

A 2 storey log with frame addition home was surveyed on this tract. The property is a mixture of desirable flat, tillable farm acreage and hill woodland encompassing a total of 14.53 acres. Prior to government acquisition of the property, the buildings on the tract included, in addition to the dwelling, an outside privie, barn, storage building, chicken house and garage, all of frame construction. These were cleared for salvage in 1975.

The property was most recently owned by Ermon and Roby Ooten who purchased the tract in August 1972, from Mr. Allan Hutchison. The property is locally known as the Hutchison farm and was in the possession of this family for generations. Allan Hutchison acquired ownership to the farmstead in October 1924 (recorded May, 1929) from other affinal and consanguineal members of the Hutchison family including Waivie (Hutchison) O'Neal and Joseph O'Neal, E. W. and Effie Hutchison, James O. Pigg, Ashberry and Viola Hutchison, Alton and Ella Burckett, Georgia S. Hutchison (sister of Allan) and Ethel Strater. Allan Hutchison received title to an additional 13 acre portion of the tract by will from Georgia S. Hutchison in 1948.

Fortunately, Mr. Allan Hutchison, now in his 90's was able to be contacted regarding previous history of the Hutchison log home. Mr. Calvin Monjar, at that time of the Corps of Engineers' Real Estate Office in Louisa, and a long time resident of the area, had stated that he believed the Hutchison home had been constructed in the 1850s. He believed it to be among the oldest log structures in the Yatesville Dam Project. It was principally on his advice that Mr. Hutchison was contacted and interviewed in November of 1977. At this time, Mr. Joe Pigg, whose mother was a Hutchison, and Ms. Monie Roberts, Mr. Hutchison's housekeeper were also interviewed.

Mr. Hutchison was able to recall a number of important facts concerning a probable date for the construction of the log home. He stated that his father had moved to the area from Fallsburg, Kentucky when he was about 2 years of age and that the house had already been constructed. Mr. Hutchison's father died in 1913 at the age of 64. This suggests that Allan Hutchison's father arrived in the Louisa area sometime around 1851. In the absence of additional information, a tentative construction date for the log home is set at ca. 1850.

Mr. Hutchison also described several other interesting features of the home as he recalled it in his youth. He stated that a separate log kitchen stood ca. 10' behind (i.e. northeast) the log dwelling. This was torn down ca. 1930. At about the same time, Mr. Hutchison himself constructed the frame addition on the northeast side of the home; he had also built the subterranean concrete cold cellar directly adjacent to the addition ca. 1928. The frame siding and probably the porches were also added to the home at this time as was the brick chimney on the southeast side which replaced a dilapidated sandstone chimney. A sandstone walkway once led to the front (southwest side) of the house; this was subsequently replaced with one of concrete slabs. In Mr. Hutchison's possession is a picture of himself and other family members posed in front of their log home. The picture certainly dates into the early years of the 20th century although the exact date is unknown. At the time the picture was taken, the southwest wall of the house was completely covered with vining honeysuckle and cinnamon.

During the interview, the informants also related some information concerning the family cemetery plot which is located approximately 100 yards due south of the home. A field examination of the cemetery was subsequently made. The small plot, dominated by 2 juniper (Juniperus sp.) trees contains names from the Hutchison, Meek, Caine, Roberts, Carter, Nelson, Hawes and May families. The Hutchison graves are concentrated just beyond the 2 juniper trees. The oldest observed tombstone is that of Sarah A. Hutchison, the daughter of G. W. and S. W. Hutchison who died in February, 1855. This fact correlates very well with the calculation that the Hutchisons arrived in the area ca. 1850.

Informants: Mr. Allan Hutchison
Route 1
Louisa, Kentucky

Exterior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 18-22)

As noted previously, salvage rights on this tract were granted in 1975; consequently, the barn, privie, storage building and chicken coop had been removed prior to the time of the architectural survey. Additionally, the board siding that covered the log portion of the dwelling was removed together with the entire frame addition on the northeast. Although the contrast between the house as pictured in the records of the Corps of Engineers and its appearance at the time of the survey was dramatic, the removal of the framing and addition did return the structure to a close approximation of its original appearance (Fig. 21). The overall exterior dimensions of the log dwelling are 18'x22'3".

The logs in the dwelling are entirely yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) and range in individual height from 12" to 16". Corner notching is exclusively of the half dovetail variety and is technically

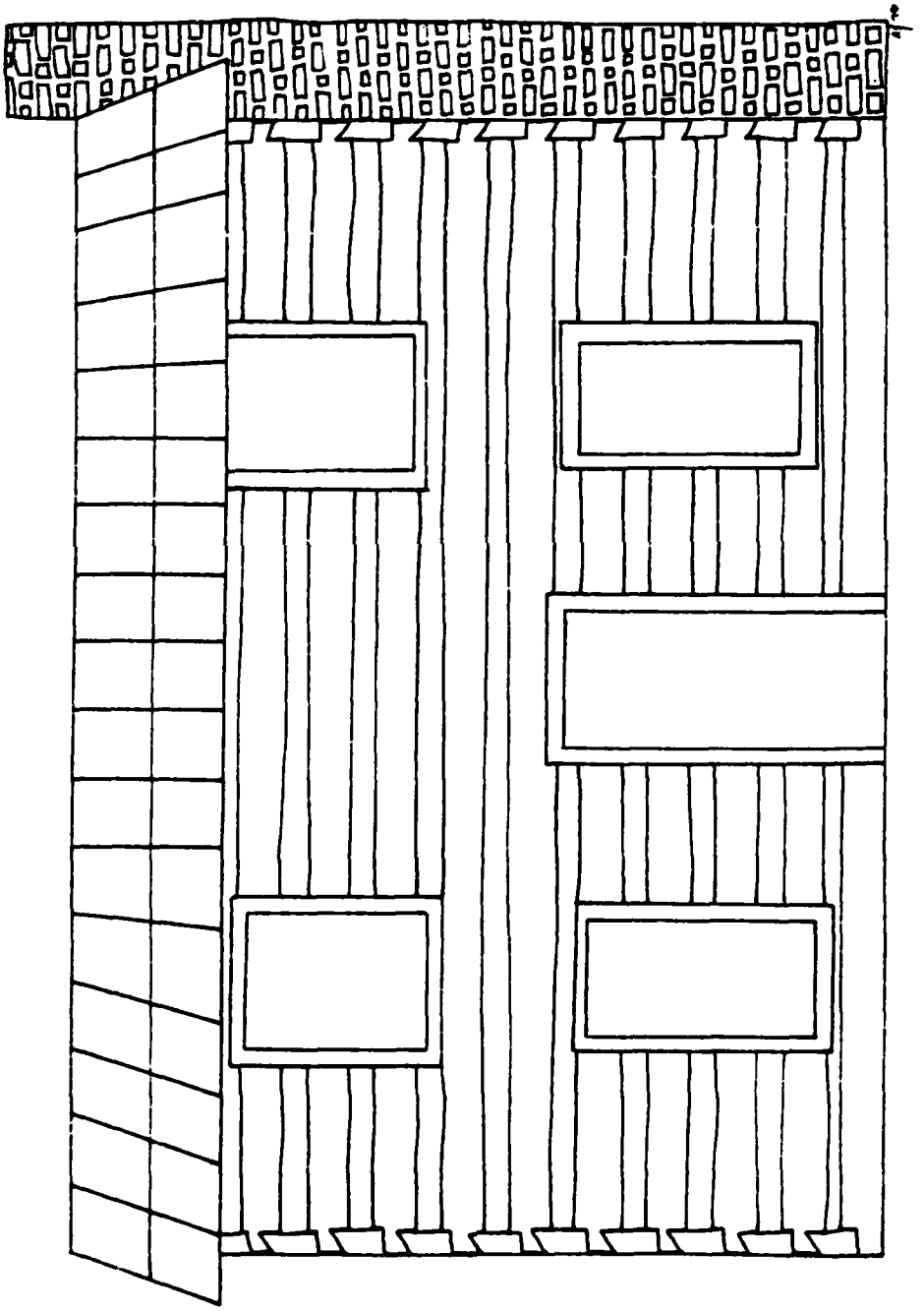

Fig. 18: Drawing of southwest wall of dwelling on Tract 239.

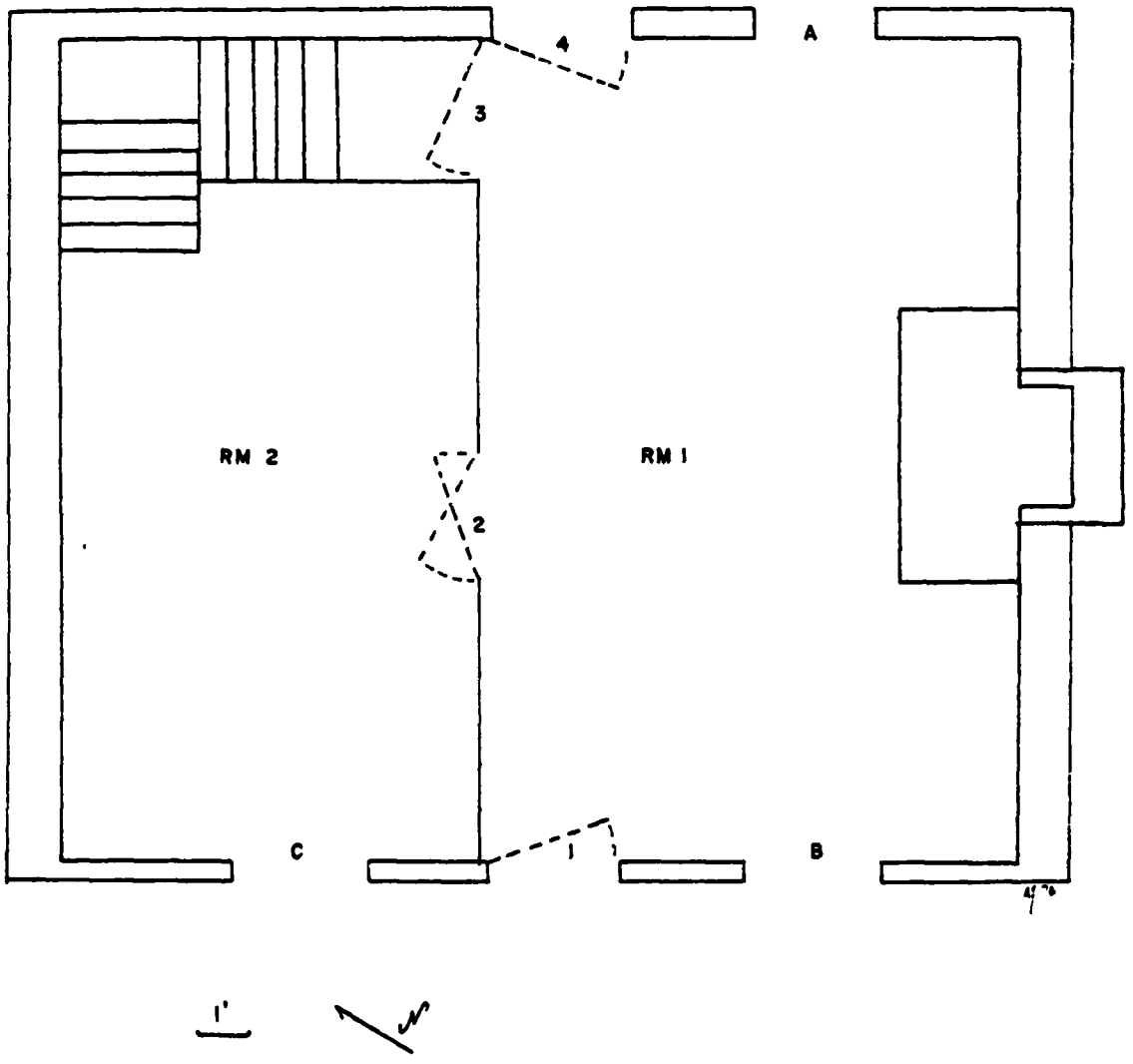

Fig. 19: Floor plan of Rooms 1 and 2, dwelling on Tract 239.

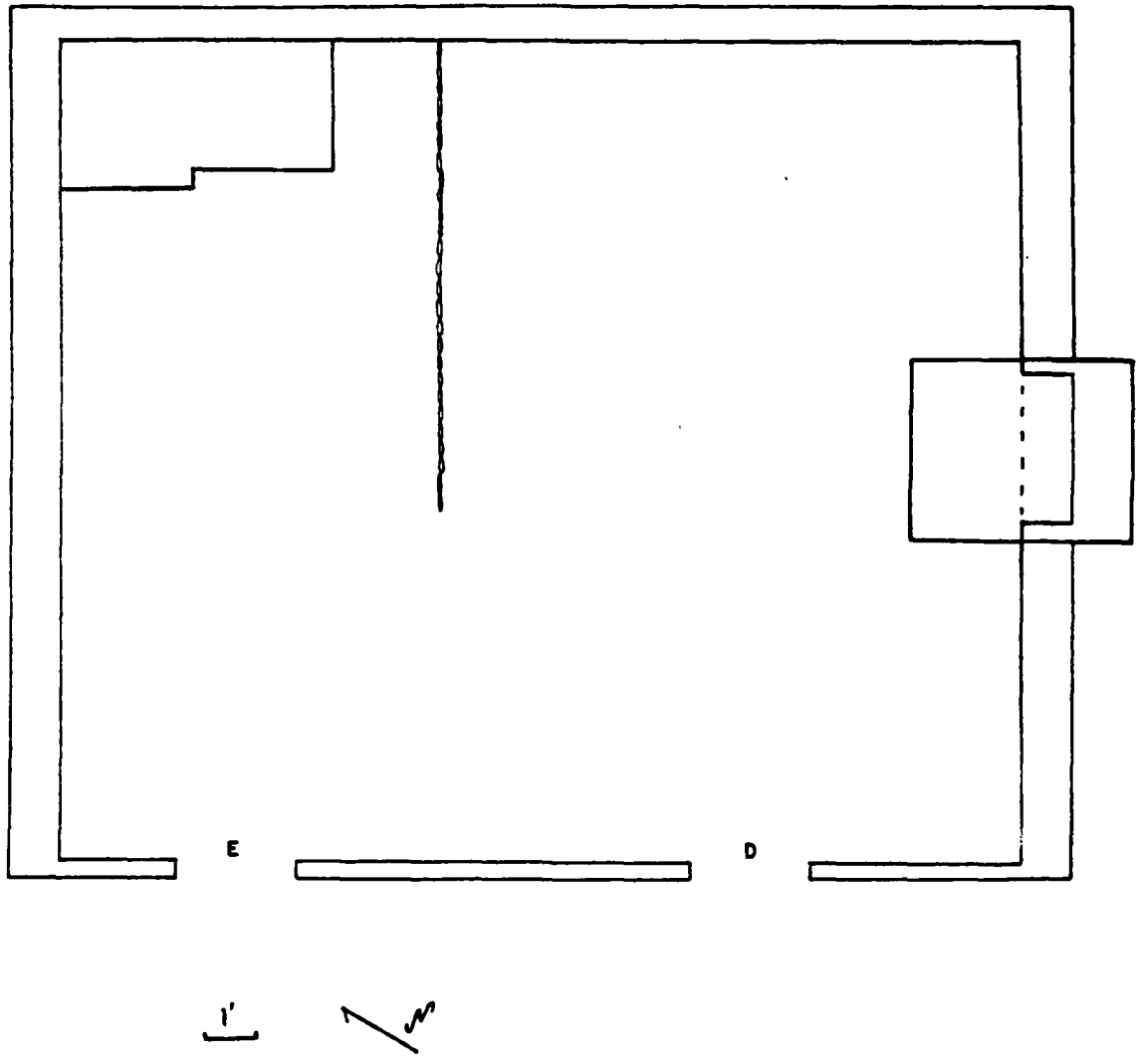

Fig. 20: Floor plan of Room 3, dwelling on Tract 239.

Fig. 21: Main entrance to log home on Tract 239 in southwest wall. Note original door width and remnants of frame siding.

well-executed. The ends of the logs average ca. 7" in diameter attaining a maximum height of 7"-10" and a minimum height of 6"-8". Interlock between notched logs is tight with very little to no gap. The interior and exterior faces of all logs were prepared with a broadax while the superior and inferior faces were generally left undecorticated. Mud chinking is observed between some of the logs and is better preserved in the upper storey. Furthermore, riven wooden slats are frequently found in the interstices between the logs which measure 5"-6". No sandstone piers are used for the sill logs which sit directly on the surface of the ground. There are a total of 11 logs in the southwest and northeast walls of the dwelling. The most interesting feature of these walls is the paramount logs which are hewn on all 4 sides. They have been turned on their side in such a way that they project or overhang the remainder of the logs beneath by ca. 8". These logs are supported by projecting eave beams of both the southeast and northwest walls and intersect them in a half lap joint.

Windows may have been inserted sometime after the completion of the building. A series of holes were drilled through the logs, inside to outside the building and sections of logs were then sawed out. The resulting window openings were subsequently framed with common milled lumber attached with common wire nails.

On the southeast wall of the dwelling is a common bond brick chimney which tapers in width from 5'1" to 3' as it rises to the second storey. In the 5th log above ground surface and again in the 8th log are a series of 4 auger holes ca. 1 1/2-2" in diameter. The holes are positioned in such a way that they are almost symmetrically placed on either side of the chimney. To the left of the chimney facing the wall the first hole occurs at 4'6" from the south corner of the building and 6'1" above ground surface. The second occurs at 4'9" from the corner and 9'6" above ground surface. On the opposite side of the chimney, the lowest hole occurs at 5' from the east corner of the building and at 6'1" above ground; the second is also located at 5' from the east corner and at 9'6" above ground. The purpose of this is not known, but they may have once held wooden dowels or pegs for hanging buckets or other equipment which were removed when the structure was covered with frame siding.

The 18 1/2'x26' frame kitchen addition constructed by Mr. Allan Hutchison on the northeast side of the dwelling had been totally removed at the time of the architectural survey as had 2 porches. One of these was attached directly to the southwest wall and measured 6 1/2'x19'. The other was attached to the southeast wall of the frame addition and measured 8'x24'.

The gable roof of the structure is currently covered with sheet metal.

Fig. 22: Detail of half dovetail notching in south corner of house on Tract 239.

Interior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 19-20; 23-26)

The lower storey of the log home on this tract consists of a single large room subdivided into 2 smaller rooms (Rooms 1 and 2) by a board and batten partition. The second storey (Room 3) directly above, also was once subdivided into 2 rooms, but the room divider has now been removed.

Room 1, the larger of the 2 extant rooms in the lower storey is entered in the southwest wall through Door 1 and in the northeast wall through Door 4. These doors are directly opposite one another. Door 1 shows some indication of having once been larger in width than the present opening. The original door opening was narrowed with milled lumber framing to its present dimensions. The board and batten frame room divider between Rooms 1 and 2 is composed of floor to ceiling length boards 9 1/2"-10" in width. The boards are either tongue and groove or tongue and spline with a simple bead along one edge of each.

Additional interior architectural comments are summarized under the appropriate headings below.

Doors and Windows

All of the doors and windows on the house were removed prior to the time of the survey. The information provided below, therefore, refers to measurements of remaining frames. These data are summarized below in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4 : Door Construction and Measurements

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height
1	Missing	2' 8 1/2"	6' 4 1/2"
2	Missing	2' 5 1/2"	5' 10"
3	Missing	2' 10"	5' 9"
4	Missing	2' 8 1/2"	6' 4"

Table 5 : Window Construction and Measurements

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	Missing	2' 4 3/4"	4' 3"
B	Missing	2' 5"	4' 5 1/2"
C	Missing	2' 4 1/2"	4' 6"

(continued)

Table 5 (continued)

Window	Construction	Width	Height
D	Missing	2' 8"	3' 8"
E	Missing	2' 8 1/2"	3' 7"

Note that most of the surround material for doors and windows is constructed of variable width (ca. 3"-4 1/2") common planking applied with wire nails. Occasionally, however, as in the case of the doorway between Rooms 1 and 2, the framing is applied with square headed cut nails and has a single simple bead along one edge (Fig. 23).

Flooring

Flooring in Rooms 1 and 2 is a mixture of what could possibly be original floor boards and replacement boards. An underlayment of common planking is visible which has been overlaid with 1"x4" tongue and groove flooring applied with wire nails. In all cases, the floor boards parallel the long axis of the log dwelling. They directly overlie and perpendicularly intersect log floor joists which sit directly on the sill beams in the southwest and northeast walls. The joists are flattened on top but are otherwise undecorticated and unworked. Floor to ceiling height in Room 1 is 8'3" and in Room 2 is 7'11". The flooring in the upper storey (Room 3) is also a mixture of what could be original planking and replacement boards. Some are attached with cut nails, others with wire nails (Fig. 24). At a distance of 8'5" from the northwest wall, a series of vertically implanted tongue and groove boards were noted which ran 9'3" into Room 3 from the northeast wall. Presumably, these planks, which are embedded between the floor boards, served as a type of partial room partition. There is also evidence in the flooring that a railing once outlined the stairwell in Room 3.

Fireplaces

There is one remaining brick fireplace in the structure. This occurs in the southeast wall of Room 1 (Fig. 25). As is evident from Fig. 25 the brick construction matches that of the ca. 1930s chimney and probably replaced an earlier sandstone fireplace. The mortar is entirely of Portland cement and the firebox is arranged in a way to accomodate either a coal grate or gas heater. The overall dimensions of the fireplace are 4'8" in height and 6' in width. The firebox is 2'6" high, 3'1 1/2" wide and only about 6" deep. A second fireplace once existed in Room 3, but the opening was blocked with common planking probably at the time of the construction of the new chimney.

Wall Coverings

Wall coverings in all rooms are restricted to light pink wallpaper with no design in combination with some floral design paper. The wooden

Fig. 23: Door surround between Rooms 1 and 2 Tract 239. Note use of cut nails and simple bead at left of vertical number.

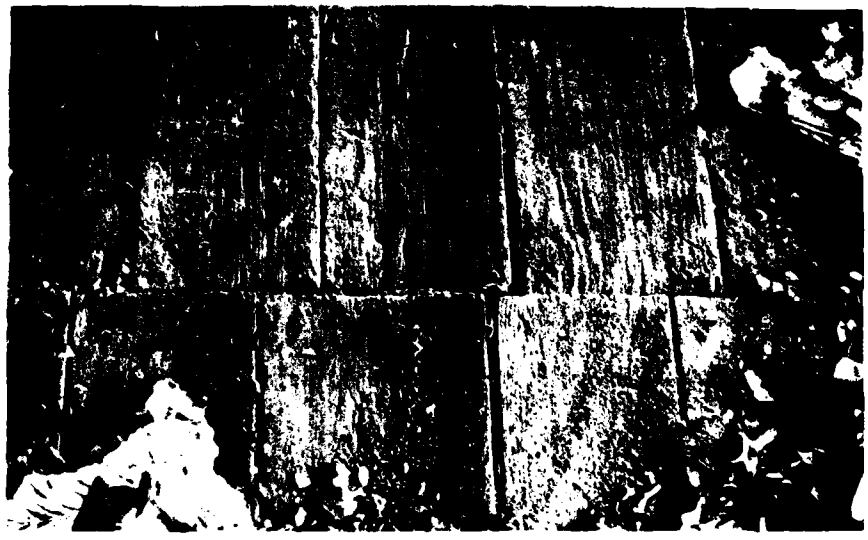

Fig. 24: Example of flooring in Room 3, Tract 239. Note use of both wire and cut nails.

Fig. 25: Fireplace in Room 1 Tract 239. Note shallow depth of firebox.

partition between Rooms 1 and 2 was whitewashed and subsequently covered over with a combination of newspaper overlaid with wallpaper. No dates or other pertinent data were observed on the newspaper coverings.

Stairs

Entrance to the second storey is currently gained by ascending a set of 9 stairs and a landing in the north corner of Room 1 (Fig. 26).

Originally, entrance may have been gained by a ladder from the landing above Room 1. The stairwell cut into the floor boards of Room 3 was partially closed or altered probably to accomodate the new steps that rise from the first floor landing. These are entirely assembled with wire nails while the steps from Room 1 to the first landing are assembled with cut nails.

Tread width for the lower 5 stairs is 2'8"; the rise is 8" with a tread depth of 8 1/2". The upper 4 stairs are ca. 2'7" wide with an 8" rise. Tread depth, however, is reduced to 6".

Roof

The roof rafters consist of circular sawed milled lumber 2"x6" with a 1"x4" ridge board. The axis of the gable roof parallels the length of the house and is covered with sheet metal nailed directly to common sheathing used as an underlayment.

Fig. 26: Steps leading from Room 1 to Room 3, Tract 239. The lower steps are assembled with cut nails, those in the upper tier with wire nails.

Tract No.: 301

Location: Located approximately 6 miles southwest of Louisa along the Smokey Valley - Irad Road (C.R. 981) in Roberts Hollow adjacent to Greenbriar Creek and Deep Hole Branch, tributaries of Blaine Creek.

Date Surveyed: September 19, 1977

Property Description and General History:

Two log construction buildings were recorded on Tract 301. The principal structure is a one storey and loft log dwelling with attached frame addition. The second building is a log crib directly adjacent to and southeast of the principal structure.

The log structures are but 2 of the buildings on the 92.94 acre tract and were not occupied or in other use at the time of the property acquisition by the U.S. Government. The surrounding topography is hill woodland with fair merchantable timber. Much of the land was cleared for use as pasture while arable bottoms were available along both Deep Hole Branch and Greenbriar Creek. General farming activities were conducted on the property.

This tract was acquired from the most recent owners, the family of Albert B. Queen who died intestate in 1952. The property is locally known, however, as the Roberts farm. The earliest recorded deed for this property is dated March 15, 1869, in which G. R. Roberts received land from Benjamin Fugitt et al. The property remained in the ownership of the Roberts family for many years passing finally from Robert Penrod and his wife, Thelma (Roberts) to Albert B. Queen in April, 1951. A family cemetery is recorded in the government appraisal of the property, but was not encountered during the course of the present survey.

Mrs. William Davis of Louisa was contacted in regard to additional information concerning the log buildings on Tract 301. She stated that the principal log structure was constructed in 1933 by her father, John Adams. Mr. Adams had at one time been employed as a tie maker for the railroad, and Mrs. Davis attributed his abilities with a broadax to that training. Mrs. Davis recalled that the structure was erected with communal assistance and was assembled quickly as temporary housing. Nevertheless, Mr. Adams and his family continued to reside in the structure until ca. 1940 at which time they moved a short distance to another log home (now destroyed) on the Roberts' farm. Prior to the construction of the principal structure, Mrs. Davis stated that her father resided in the aforementioned adjacent log crib.

In the course of the architectural survey, the initials WA carved into the principal structure were noted. Mrs. Davis reported that these

were the initials of Willard Adams, a cousin.

Informants: Mrs. William Davis
Route 3 Box 53
Louisa, Kentucky 41230

Principal Dwelling (Building 1) (Figs. 27-33)

Exterior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 27-31)

The entrance or southwestern facade of the principal dwelling faces the Smokey Valley - Irad Road which passes ca. 64 feet southwest of the structure (Fig. 29).

When first approached, the dwelling was well-covered with vines which were removed prior to photographing and drawing. A porch projects from the southwestern wall of the structure a distance of 6'4". Although now collapsed on the northwest, the porch originally extended a length of 19'10". The framework of the porch consists of variable width/thickness circular sawed planking while the porch floor is composed of 2 sections of 9 such planks ranging in width from 5 3/4" to a maximum of 10". Floor joists for the porch are planks spaced ca. 30" apart. These are merely interdigitated between the sill log of the structure and the log immediately above. The porch is supported by 3 lengths of log resting upon fieldstone piers or supports. Note that the porch roof is formed by an extension of the gable roof of the dwelling supported by 2 extant, decorticated cylindrical posts ca. 3 1/4" in diameter and 6'10" in height. The porch floor slopes slightly away from the dwelling ranging from 18" to 21" above ground surface.

The quality of construction of the dwelling can be characterized as functional although not particularly esthetically pleasing. The wide variation in its overall quality attests to the speed of its construction. Its appearance subjectively suggests that its builder, though obviously familiar with log construction techniques, was unfamiliar with the finer points of the medium. This observation is no more apparent than in the preparation of logs in the southwest wall. Here, a total of 12 logs rise to a height of 12'2" above ground surface. Yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) was used throughout thereby representing a continuity with older dwellings covered in the survey. The logs were prepared by interior and exterior facing. The cortex and natural convex contour of the logs' superior and inferior surfaces remain. Notching is highly variable in quality and in most instances approximates a half or full lap (Hutslar 1971: 246-247). In one case in 10, the ends are diagonally cut on one or more surfaces. Only 2 log ends were prepared with an ax; the remainder show evidence of sawing. The quality of notching is highly erratic (Fig. 30) and the squared ends vary from ca. 4"x6" to 6"x8". The diameter of the logs used in the building ranges

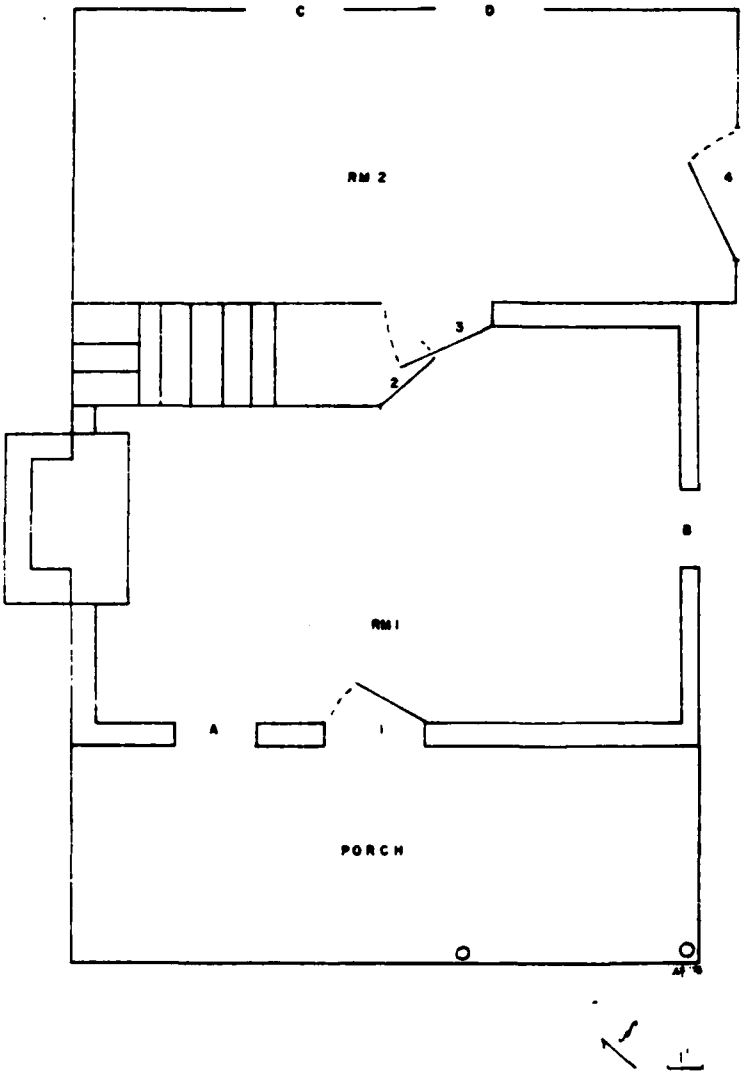

Fig. 27: Floor plan Building 1, Rooms 1 and 2, Tract 301.

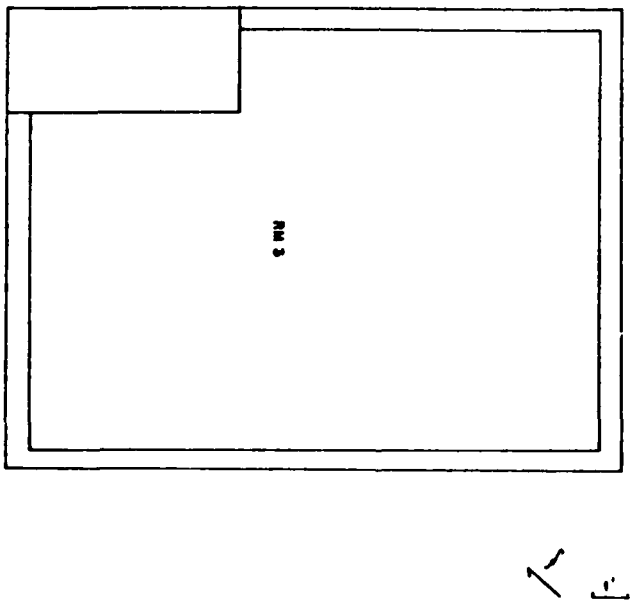

Fig. 28: Floor plan Building 1, Room 3, Tract 301.

Fig. 29: Entrance in southwestern wall of Building 1, Tract 301. Note method of gable roof construction. Building 2 stands just to the right in this picture.

Fig. 30: Detail of log notching in southeast wall of Building 1, Tract 301. Note the use of both sawed and riven boards over the interstices between the logs.

from 6" to 13 1/2". Note that the extension of the logs past the corner of the building is also highly variable (0" to 8"), thereby contributing to a generally crude or hastily constructed appearance. Only 3 logs in the southwestern wall show signs of secondary facing with a broadax.

Joists for the loft floor (6) are composed of logs with flattened superior and inferior faces. These are simply inserted between logs in the walls of the dwelling without mortising and are spaced at ca. 34"-36" intervals.

The ill-fitting notches in the logs of the structure created considerable spaces which were often closed with sawed or riven white oak (Quercus sp.) boards averaging 7"-8" in width, 2'5"-2'7" in length and ca. 1/2" in thickness (Fig. 30). All of the boards are attached with common wire nails, and no mud chinking is observed between any of the building's logs. Beneath the boards, however, small, riven lengths of white oak (Quercus sp.) were often found "stuffed" between the logs. These may have been remnants of the process of clapboard manufacture with a maul and froe.

Approximately 1'8 1/2" to the right of Door 1 and 5' above the porch floor, a carved pair of initials was noted (W). As explained above, subsequent informant testimony identified these initials as those of Willard Adams, a nephew of John Adams, the builder of the dwelling. The surround material on the exterior of Door 1 is variable width common planking ca. 5 1/4" wide painted white. Similar material was used around Window A just to the left of the door (Fig. 29).

The roof of the dwelling is now limited to a framework of circular sawed plank rafters (ca. 4"x1 1/2" on 22" centers) and sheathing over which metal sheets (i.e. a "tin roof") were placed (Mrs. William Davis, pers. comm.). No ridge pole is used at the apex of the roof, but evidence of 3 cross supports exists.

On the northwest side of the dwelling stands a centrally positioned fieldstone chimney mortared with common mud. Maximum width at its base is 5'. Six feet above the ground, the chimney gradually tapers to 3' in width and projects ca. 1' above the apex of the roof (Fig. 31).

On the northeast wall of the log construction, a frame, board and batten addition (Room 2) was added (Fig. 27). Composed of circular sawed boards ranging in width from 7" to 9", the addition measures ca. 19' 4 1/2"x 8'9".

Interior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 32-33)

Building 1 is composed of 3 rooms. Rooms 1 and 3 occur in the log portion of the dwelling while Room 2 is a one storey frame addition to the

northeast wall of Room 1. Room 3 is a loft room arranged above Room 1 and entered by ascending an interior set of stairs in the corner of that room.

Doors and Windows

Architectural information on the 4 doors and 4 windows in Building 1 is summarized in Tables 6 and 7. It should be noted that Door 2 bears some indication of a previous use in the form of 2 perforations for a box lock at the left hand side of the door near its present hinge point. Also note that Door 4 is constructed with a mixture of both cut nails and common wire nails.

Table 6 : Door Construction and Measurements

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
1	4 board 3 batten wire nail	2' 11 3/4"	5' 5 1/2"	2 strap hinges
2	3 board 3 batten wire nail	2' 5 1/2"	5' 6"	2 strap hinges
3	4 board 3 batten wire nail	2' 7"	6' 1 1/2"	2 butt hinges
4	5 board 3 batten wire nail/cut nail	2' 7"	3' 10"	2 strap hinges

Table 7 : Window Construction and Measurements

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	double hung sash 6 over 6 lights	2' 3"	4' 1"
B	probably double hung sash-window missing	2' 3 1/2"	4' 6"
C	fixed sash 3 over 3 lights	2' 10 1/2"	1' 8"
D	fixed sash 3 over 3 lights	3' 1"	1' 8"

Flooring

Flooring in all 3 rooms consists of circular sawed common planking ranging from 1 1/2"-1' in width and 3/4"-1" in thickness. In all cases,

the flooring planks are laid perpendicular to halved (or at least flattened) log joists and are secured with common wire nails. A floor plank sample removed from Room 1 was subsequently placed in the red oak group (Quercus sp). Six log joists pass beneath Room 1 and the same number is used in the floor of Room 2. Six joists are also used to support the loft floor.

Fireplace (Fig. 32)

The fireplace in Room 1 is fashioned from dressed sandstone blocks. The lintel is a single block measuring 5'2" in length and 1'10" in height. It is approximately 9" in depth. The side supports for this piece are each constructed of 2 sandstone blocks. The lower of the 2 is 2'3 1/2" in height, 10 1/2" wide and 1' in thickness. All of these blocks are whitewashed.

The firebox itself measures 2'11" high by 3'2 1/2" wide and 1'3" in depth. The back of the firebox is faced with a mixture of fieldstone and red brick. In front of the firebox is a sandstone slab hearth stone measuring approximately 5'8"x1'10 1/2".

Surrounding and framing the fireplace is a rude mantle formed of 9" wide common planking attached with wire nails and painted light blue.

Wall Coverings

As noted above, mud chinking was not used between the logs of the dwelling; rather, the interstices were covered on the interior with circular sawed planking. In Room 1, the walls were subsequently pasted with both newspaper and a blue floral motif wallpaper. The only date observed on the newspaper used for this purpose was on a Cincinnati Post edition of November 9, 1939. This correlates well with the known construction and occupation span of the dwelling. Similar methods of wall covering were observed in both Rooms 2 and 3.

Stairs

Entrance to the loft (Room 3) is gained from Room 1 by ascending a set of enclosed steps. The total of 7 steps and landing rises a combined height of 7'7". Circular sawed lumber and common wire nails are employed throughout. Both tread depth and step rise and variable, but depth averages 10"-11". Tread width averages 1'1".

Loft (Room 3) (Fig. 33)

On the gable ends of the loft, the log wall rises 2'8" above the loft floor. The gable is enclosed with a series of circular sawed planks averaging 12"-13" in width. Total height of the room to the apex of the roof is 8'3".

Fig. 31 : General view of northwest side of Building 1, Tract 301. Note the sandstone chimney in the center of the picture and the frame addition (Room 2) at left.

Fig. 32 : Detail of dressed sandstone fireplace northwest wall of Building 1, Tract 301. Note whitewash and brick and stone backing.

Log Crib (Building 2) (Fig. 34)

Exterior Architectural Comments:

Located approximately 9'7" southeast of Building 1 is a now badly deteriorated half dovetail notched structure made from yellow poplar logs (Liriodendron tulipifera) hewn on all 4 sides. The crib is square and measures roughtly 12'x12' in exterior dimensions. Originally, it stood on sandstone piers measuring 1'x10" x 1' in height. Although badly neglected, the workmanship in the construction of this crib exceeds that of Building 1, which it may predate. The notching is well-executed, and the logs, ranging in height from 9 to 13 1/2", are snugly fit. Total height of the crib is now 8', but this does not include the roof, the details of which are unattainable since it has collapsed into the interior of the building. The entire crib has fallen or shifted to the east into a now dry stream bed approximately 29' from Building 1; nevertheless, the exterior walls have retained their overall structural integrity.

The only entrance into the crib occurs in the northwest wall, facing Building 1. The door to the entrance is a 7 board 3 batten door fashioned from 6" wide common planking which has been circular sawed. The battens are attached with clinched cut nails, and the door is hung with 2 machine made strap hinges.

Although informant testimony revealed that the crib was used as a dwelling in at least one case (see above), the overall appearance and construction (particularly the wide door and the raised floor) suggests that the building was designed to have been used as a food storage crib, perhaps for corn.

Directly adjacent to the northeast side of the crib is a fieldstone lined well or cistern the opening of which is approximately 32" in diameter. At the time of the survey, water occurred in the well at a depth of 8' below ground surface.

Fig. 33: Interior of southeast wall of Room 3, Building 1, Tract 301. Note details of gable and roof construction and the use of cardboard wall coverings.

Fig. 34: Collapsed square crib (Building 2) Tract 301. Note half dovetail notching.

Tract No.: 404

Location: The property described here is situated on the Jeff Gilliam Branch of Lower Twin Branch, a tributary of Blaine Creek. It is reached by 4-wheel drive vehicle off Route 1185 and is ca. 7 miles from Louisa.

Date Surveyed: September 20, 1977

Property Description and General History:

Located just north of Lower Twin Branch, the buildings on this tract originally numbered 4 of which 3 were of log construction. These included the principal dwelling further described below in addition to 2 log sheds measuring 6'x12' and 12'x13' (both with shake roofs) and a frame construction meat house measuring 10'x12'. At the time of the survey, only the dwelling, the 12'x13' log shed and the meat house were extant. A picture of the smaller log shed is preserved in the real estate records of the Corps of Engineers. The larger of the 2 log sheds stands ca. 12' northeast of the east wall of the dwelling. It is extensively decayed; its roof is collapsed, and the entire building is heavily covered with poison ivy (Rhus radicans). Aside from photographing and noting a few architectural details, no further work was undertaken with this structure. The logs of this shed are well-hewn and fitted, and half dovetail notching was employed in its construction. The frame meat house is to the northwest of the dwelling at ca. 75' distance. Aside from photographing it, no further architectural information was recorded except to state that it was composed of variable width circular sawed common planking applied with wire nails.

In other Corps of Engineers' photos on file in the real estate appraisal records, a frame well head originally stood just behind the addition to the dwelling. This was not in evidence at the time of the survey.

The entire complex of buildings stands at the mouth of a wide hollow through which flows Jeff Gilliam Branch to the east of the dwelling. The surrounding topography is flat to rolling meadow or pasture to the south along Lower Twin Branch becoming hilly to the east and west. The hill woodlands are covered with secondary growth trees which are not large enough to be merchantable. Most of the arable land is confined to the flat of the hollow north of the dwelling and to the well-watered land along Lower Twin Branch.

Just prior to government acquisition, the property was the possession of Mrs. Alta Newsome and Mr. Damer Burchett. The earliest deed of record for the property shows a conveyance from Charles and Sarah Ann Gilum (sic) to Friend Burchett and Mary Lou Murphy dated March 10, 1896. Friend Burchett died intestate and the property was thereafter devised by affadavit of descent to Alta (Burchett) Newsome, Damer Burchett, Jay Calvin Burchett and Marinella Thompson in 1975. Mrs. Alta Newsome was contacted by telephone

during the survey and stated that her parents, married in 1902, were never known to live elsewhere than in the dwelling on the tract. She herself was born in the house in 1917. On this basis, the log portion of the dwelling must pre-date 1917 and may be considerably older. Although the Gilliam (Gilum) family owned the property prior to 1896, this seems a reasonable year to suggest for the construction of dwelling.

Informants: Mrs. Alta Newsome
Rt. 1
Webbville, Kentucky

Exterior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 35-40)

The dwelling on this tract consists of a simple 2 room, 2 storey log section to which a lower storey frame porch and addition were added on the north wall. The log portion of the building is essentially square measuring ca. 16' on a side. The 12 logs in the eastern wall rise a total height of 14'2". Above this is a frame construction gable covered with circular sawed clapboarding which attains a height at the apex of the roof of 5'11". The total height of the building above ground surface is 22' including the height of the ca. 10" square and 1'6"-2" high sandstone support piers on which the sill logs rest. Note that all clapboarding is applied with common wire nails attached to vertical 3 1/2" wide firring strips on 12" centers.

Two samples from different logs in the east wall of the dwelling were taken and subsequently identified as yellow pine (Pinus sp.). The majority of logs in the structure are dressed on all 4 surfaces with most attention devoted to the interior and exterior faces. In general, only a few broad-ax marks are evident on these faces (Fig. 38) which were probably prepared by having half-round planks riven from them. The style and quality of the notching varies from half dovetail to square notched (Fig. 39). The prepared ends of the logs average 5 1/2" in length and ca. 8" in height. They are generally cut flush with the vertical edge of the structure (Fig. 39). Log height ranges from a minimum of 9" to a maximum of 12". Spacing between the logs varies from 2"-4". The interstices are frequently filled with a combination of mud chinking (particularly in the lower storey) and what appear to be fitted wooden wedges of the red oak (Quercus sp.) group (Fig. 38).

The principal entrance to the log portion of the dwelling is in the eastern wall (Figs.35 and 36). Conceivably, the main entrance prior to the construction of the addition and porch on the north wall may have been through the doorway (Door 2) on this side of the building, but this remains speculative. If it is the case, the main entrance would have faced north toward the head of the hollow.

The lower storey entrance in the eastern wall uses the sill log of the building as a door sill. It was originally approached by a 2' step

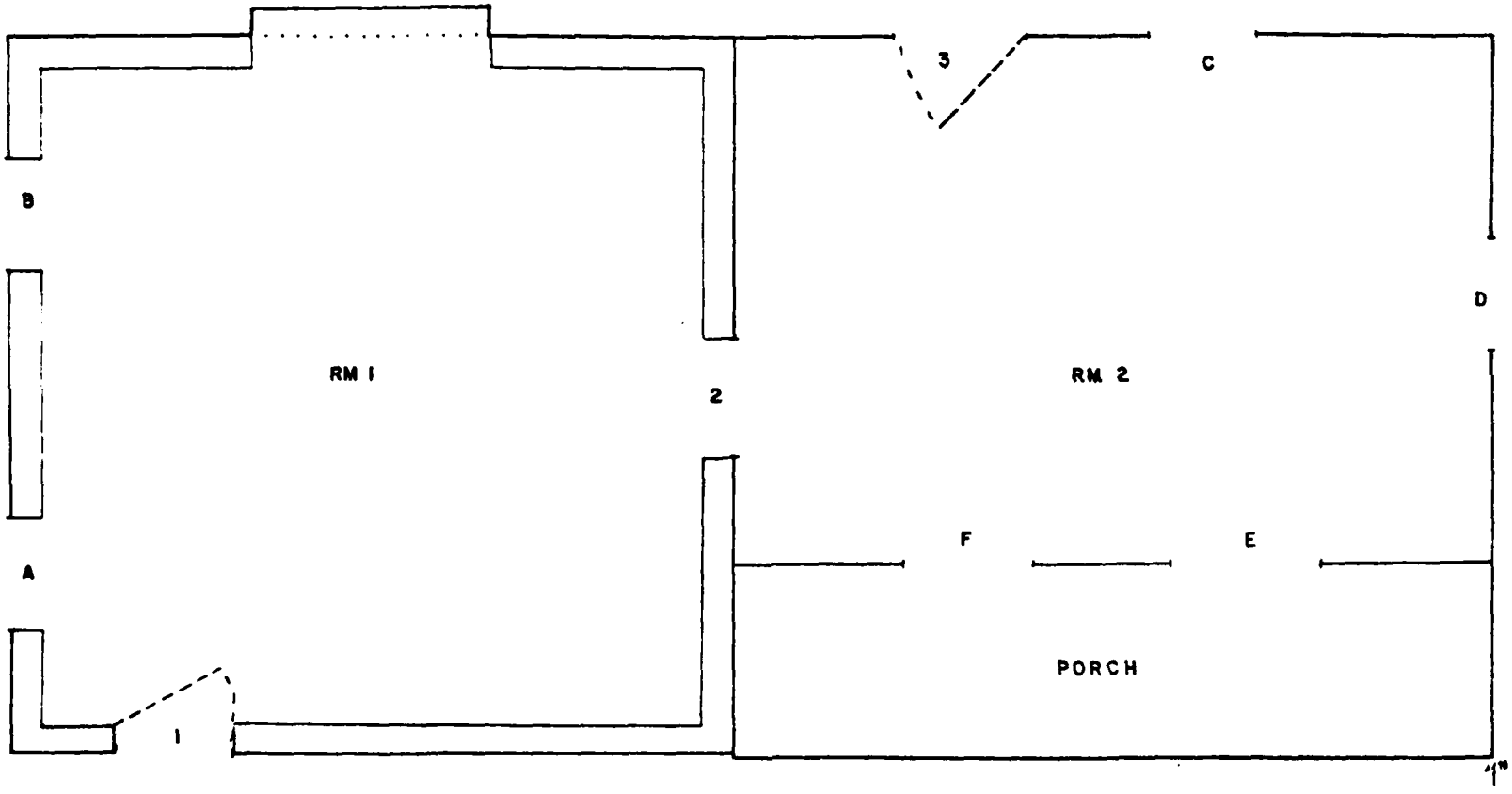

Fig.35 : Floor plan of Rooms 1 and 2,dwelling on Tract 404.

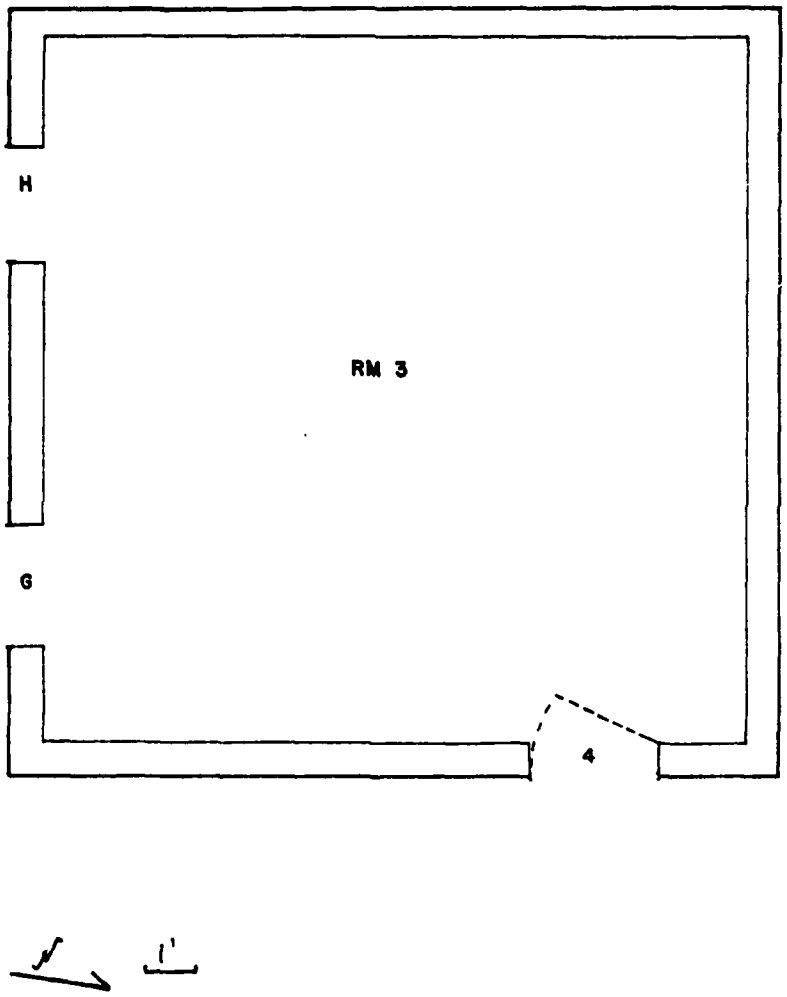

Fig. 36: Floor plan of Room 3 dwelling on Tract 404.

Fig. 37: Southern and eastern walls of log dwelling on Tract 404. Note the addition in the north side of the structure and the use of clapboards over the logs. Entrance to the second storey is by an exterior stairway. Clapboards originally extended over only the top half of the logs in the eastern wall (note color difference).

Fig. 38: Detail of log construction in eastern wall of dwelling on Tract 404. Note use of fitted wood between interstices of the logs and the details of step construction.

Fig. 39: Detail of log notching in northeast corner of dwelling on Tract 404. Notching varies between half dovetail and square notched. Frame addition is at right

Fig. 40: Collapsed sandstone chimney on western side of dwelling on Tract 404. Note addition at left and use of wood siding over logs.

from ground surface. In Corps of Engineers' photos, it is clear that this was accomplished by using a large sandstone (?) block step just outside the door. At present only an underlying 3' square sandstone slab landing is found at the doorway.

The upper storey of the building is currently entered (and apparently always was entered) only via an exterior frame construction stairwell along the eastern wall (Fig. 38). The stairs rose a vertical distance of 7'9" and consisted of 7 steps and a riser which were removed prior to the time of survey. Individual step rise was ca. 10". The stairs shared a common landing with Door 1. The sill of the upper door (Door 4) occurs at the 7th log above ground surface in the eastern wall.

Another important exterior architectural feature observed in Corps of Engineers' photos taken prior to salvaging some of the exterior clapboarding is that these boards completely covered the southern and western walls but extended only from the gable to the bottom of the 6th log in the eastern wall. This fact is also observable by noting the color differences in the logs of this wall in Fig. 37.

On the western side of the log section of the dwelling are the remains of a centrally positioned dressed sandstone chimney much of which was salvaged prior to the time of the survey. (Fig. 40).

The roof covering on the dwelling was removed prior to the survey, but from Corps of Engineers' records, it was apparently of sheet metal. The eaves of the roof are not exposed while the raking is formed by a projection of the underlayment sheathing.

The additions and porch on the north wall of the structure were in poor condition at the time of the survey. The porch measures 4' in width and 15'6" in length while the addition itself is the same length but 11' in width. All of the construction is exclusively of circular sawed lumber planks applied horizontally to a vertical nailed frame. Surround material in the addition is 3" wide common planking forming a plain trim. The addition and porch floors are ca. 2' above ground surface and are constructed on a platform, the sills of which are supported on sandstone piers. A total of 9 floor joists are arranged perpendicular to the addition's long axis.

Interior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 35-36)

Prior to the date of the survey, all doors and windows were removed from the dwelling. From a photo in the Corps of Engineers' records, however, it appears that the windows in the southern wall were of the double hung sash type possibly with 4 over 4 lights in the first storey (Windows A and B) and 2 over 2 lights in the upper storey (Windows G and H). Door 1 in this photo is a white 5 horizontal panel door attached with 2

common butt hinges.

Other architectural comments on doors and windows (or openings) are presented below in Tables 8 and 9 while additional details on the interior architecture of the dwelling are summarized under specific headings.

Table 8: Door Construction and Measurements

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height
1	5 horizontal panel	2' 7"	6' 6"
2	Missing	2' 5 1/2"	6' 5 1/2"
3	Missing	2' 8"	6' 6 1/2"
4	Missing	2' 6"	6' 5"

Table 9 : Window Construction and Measurements

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	4 over 4 light	2' 3 3/4"	4' 5"
B	4 over 4 light	2' 3 1/2"	4' 5"
C	Missing	2' 8"	4' 5"
D	Missing	2' 6"	4' 5"
E	Missing	3' 1"	4' 4"
F	Missing	2' 8"	4' 4"
G	2 over 2 light	2' 4 1/4"	4' 5"
H	2 over 2 light	2' 4 1/2"	4' 6"

Flooring

Flooring throughout the structure's log portion is restricted to variable length 4"-6" wide common planking laid east to west. A total of 11 2"x6" joists for the second floor are inserted into vertical slots cut in the 8th logs up from the ground in both the north and south walls of the dwelling. Two of these were vertically sawed, the remainder circular sawed. Floor to ceiling height in Room 1 is ca. 9' 8" while in Room 3 the floor to roof apex height is 12'4".

Fireplace

As noted above the centrally positioned sandstone fireplace and chimney in the western wall were largely removed prior to the time of the survey. From remaining pieces of the lintel and side supports, however, some information can be drawn. The overall length of the lintel is ca. 4'11" and the top of it stands 5' above the floor of Room 1. Side supports are composed of 2 dressed sandstone blocks on each side. The lower of these measures 1'10" in height and 1' in width. The upper block is ca. 1' square. The reconstructed width of the firebox is ca. 3'3 1/2" with a height of 2'10" and a depth of ca. 1'2". The back of the firebox is lined with a mixture of common fieldstone and soft mud brick. Note that the lintel is not straight but arches approximately 4" on its lower margin.

Wall Coverings

The interior interstices between logs are frequently covered with nailed, circular sawed planks overlaid with a mixture of flattened corrugated cardboard, newspaper and magazine pages. In other areas, the cardboard overlies newspaper covering. The cardboard is itself often covered with a mixture of 6 different styles of wallpaper. The walls of the northern addition are plasterboard and are painted a light blue.

Roof

The roof frame currently consists of 9 rafters on each slope of the roof. No center board or pole is used and the rafters are all of 2"x6" milled lumber construction with tie beams. The floor to ceiling height averages 6'7". There is a small unused loft above the ceiling which rises 5'9" to the roof apex. The long axis of the roof currently runs east-west; however, the presence of a series of axed notches cut into the tops of the eave beams on the east and west walls suggest that a former roof may have had its axis oriented north-south. Each of these notches is 6 1/2"-10" in width and ca. 1/2"-1" deep. They are separated by ca. 8"-10" and may have supported the lower extensions of roof rafters.

Tract No.: 410

Location: The building described on this tract is situated along Lower Twin Branch, a tributary of Blaine Creek, in Hugh Sparks Hollow. It is ca. 7-8 miles northwest of Louisa.

Date Surveyed: October 6, 1977

Property Description and General History:

The property on which the described structure is located consists of 65 acres of mixed meadow and hill woodland. Some arable land is located adjacent to Lower Twin Branch on which the dwelling fronts. The remainder is hill woodland with little to no merchantable timber currently existing. Access to the property is poor and is gained along an unimproved dirt road north of Route 1185. The property is quite close to that described for Tract 411 (see below).

Prior to government acquisition, the tract was the property of Martha S. Reuss, now of Beverly, Ohio. Prior to the Reuss ownership, the Sparks family owned and occupied this small farmstead.

Buildings on the property in addition to the dwelling include an extant 12'x18' log crib barn and a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$' x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$' frame construction springhouse. Two other outbuildings are noted on various maps, but they no longer survive. The log barn on this tract was not surveyed.

The legal history of this tract is not well discussed in Corps of Engineers' real estate records which give no clue to any possible construction date for the log dwelling.

Informants: None.

Exterior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 41-49)

The log dwelling on this tract is an example of a dog trot (or possum trot, turkey trot) log home. The distinguishing architectural characteristics of this type of house (which has both log and frame manifestations) are the use of a floored open hallway between 2 cabins of essentially equal size and construction, the whole of which shares a common roof (Glassie 1969: 88-100). The present structure is a good example, though now much dilapidated, of this architectural type.

The cabin and the frame lean-to addition on the southwest side of the complex compose 2 rooms (Rooms 1 and 2) (Fig. 41). The log portion measures ca. 12'6"x12'8" and is quite interesting in that it displays a variety of notching types including square notch, half dovetail, full dovetail and half lap (on the sill logs). The current height of the 8 logs in

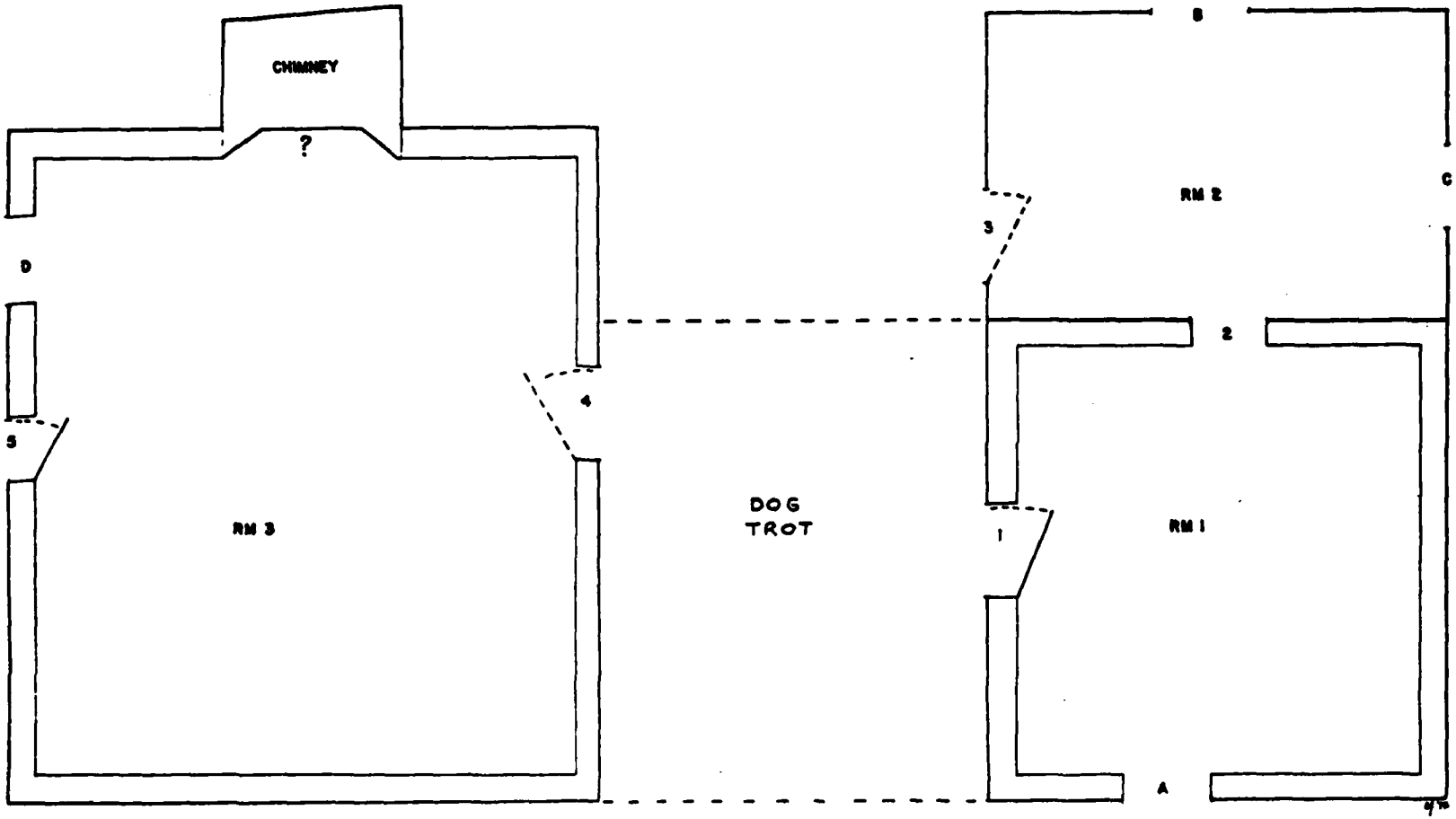

Fig. 41: Floor plan of dog trot house on Tract 410.

Fig. 42: General view of dog trot house on Tract 410. The older of the 2 cabins is probably that on the right of this picture (northwest cabin). Note collapsed shake roof.

Fig. 43: Detail of dog trot between cabins of dwelling on Tract 410. The dog trot originally was floored. Note notching of logs.

the northeast wall of the cabin is 8'5 1/4". The corners of the sill logs are supported on fieldstone piers ca. 6"-8" high. Note in Fig. 44 that the original height of the cabin may have been somewhat less since the square notched 7th log was originally turned on its side and lay across the diagonally faced eave beams. The height of logs in this wall was probably increased to facilitate roofing with the adjacent cabin. Some of the logs in the northwest face of the northwest cabin show some signs of a prior use. All of the yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) logs in both cabins are dressed on their interior and exterior surfaces and are decorticated but unworked on superior and inferior faces. The height of individual logs averages ca. 14". The interstices between the logs are closed with a mixture of wooden slats or wedges and common mud chinking. The entire cabin had at one time been whitewashed on its exterior walls.

The gable of the northwest cabin is composed of circular sawed clapboarding, applied with wire nails. It rises a total height of 5'6" to the apex of the roof. The roof rafters are formed from 8 whole, decorticated poles on each side of the roof spaced ca. 1'10" apart. These form slightly projecting eaves (Fig. 45). At the apex of the roof, a center ridge board is used to secure the rafters. Common board underlayment is used across the rafters which is in turn overlaid with riven white oak (Quercus sp.) shakes. The rafters, underlayment and shakes are all applied with common wire nails.

Attached to the southwest wall of this cabin is a small frame construction lean-to measuring ca. 8'3"x12'3" (Fig. 46). This addition is entirely composed of vertical, circular sawed common planks and its roof slopes away from the wall of the cabin. Height of the roof is a maximum of 7'5" and a minimum of 5'7" above ground surface.

Entrance into the northwest cabin is attained through a single door in the dog trot and through another door behind the dog trot which leads directly into Room 2 (Fig. 41).

The dog trot is 9'8" wide and covers the intervening space between the 2 cabins. The floor of the dog trot is composed of variable width circular sawed boards which paralleled the adjacent cabin walls. The floor is supported on 5 log floor joists and is ca. 9" above ground surface. There appears to have been a board ceiling which, like the cabin walls, was whitewashed. There is no current evidence of any enclosure or screening of the dog trot.

The cabin on the southeast side of the house is of more uniform construction than its counterpart (Fig. 47). Its logs are half dovetail notched and show extensive broadaxing on their exterior faces. The notching quality is functional although not particularly well-executed. The 8 logs

Fig. 44: Detail of northeast wall of the northwest cabin, Tract 410. Note diagonally faced projecting eave beams and remnants of whitewash.

Fig. 45: Detail of roof construction, northwest cabin, Tract 410.

Fig. 46: Detail of frame lean-to (Room 2) on southwest side of the northwest cabin.

Fig. 47: Northeast wall of southeast cabin, dwelling on Tract 410.

of the northeastern face are all ca. 14"-15" high and are generally decorticated but not worked on their superior and inferior faces. Chinking pattern is similar to that described above. Details of the now collapsed and partially disintegrated roof that covered this portion of the house are not available, but in general, the roof construction is similar to that observed above.

On the southwest wall of the southeast cabin is a large, almost centrally positioned sandstone chimney (Fig. 48) measuring a total of 15'7" in height and laid up with common mud or mud/lime mortar. On either side of the 4'10" wide chimney are 2 diagonally arranged auger holes, the purpose of which is not known.

This cabin is entered both from the dog trot and from an exterior door on the southeast wall of the cabin (Fig. 49). Just to the left (ca. 6"-9") of Door 4 are 4 vertically arrayed auger holes ca. 1½"-2" in diameter. These begin 2'3" above the dog trot floor and extend to the top of Door 4 (ca. 6' above the dog trot floor). The function of these is unknown, but they may have once formed or helped to support a partition extending across all or part of the dog trot. This statement, however, is purely hypothetical. Further details on these doors are presented below.

Interior Architectural Comments: (Fig. 41)

Due to the extensive roof collapse into Room 3, this cabin could not be entered safely for close inspection. Except for window and door measurements, therefore, interior architectural comments are restricted to Rooms 1 and 2 in the northwest cabin.

Doors and Windows

Architectural comments on doors and windows are summarized below in Tables 10 and 11. Note that surround and frame material for all doors and windows is composed of variable width (ca. 2"-4") circular sawed common board applied with wire nails.

Table 10: Door Construction and Measurements

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height
1	6 board 3 batten	2' 8 1/4"	5' 9"
2	Doorway	2'	6'
3	Missing	2' 3"	5' 9"
4	Missing	2' 6"	5' 9"
5	6 board 3 batten	2' 6"	5' 5 1/2"

Fig. 48: Sandstone chimney on southwest side of southeast cabin, Tract 410.

Fig. 49: Southeast wall of southeast cabin, Tract 410. Note Door 5 and Window D.

Table 11: Window Constructions and Measurements

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	Missing	2' 4"	2' 1/2"
B	Missing	2' 7 1/2"	2' 4"
C	Missing	2' 3"	1' 10"
D	Missing	2' 4 1/2"	4' 6"

Flooring

Where observable and preserved, flooring in the dwelling consists of variable width (ca. 4"-6") circular sawed common planking arranged northwest to southeast and nailed to 7 square log floor joists with common wire nails.

Fireplace

As noted above, interior measurements and details on the fireplace in Room 3 were not obtainable. It was noted, however, that the firebox was lined with dressed sandstone blocks.

Wall Coverings

The interior of Room 1 was covered with a mixture of both wallpaper and newspaper. Dates of 1944 and 1952 (Akron Beacon) were noted on samples of the newspaper underlying the wallpaper. Common planking was also liberally employed to cover over interstices between logs.

Tract No.: 411

Location: The property is located just off Twin Branch and Raven Rock Road approximately 7 miles northwest of Louisa. It is directly adjacent to and northeast of Lower Twin Branch, a tributary of Blaine Creek.

Date Surveyed: September 22, 1977

Property Description and General History:

This tract consists of a total of 5 buildings and 182 acres of mixed tillable bottomland, hill pasture, and hill woodland. The property is approached from the south on a poorly maintained to non-existent dirt road just off State Route 1185. The entire complex of buildings was examined in the course of the survey, however, detailed drawings were prepared only for the log portion (essentially the southwest one-half) of Building 1, the principal structure on the property. The remaining structures consist of a saddle notched log crib with shake roof (Building 2), a large frame construction barn with dressed sandstone cold cellar (Building 3), a second large frame general purpose and tobacco barn (Building 4) and a small frame outbuilding or chicken coop (Building 5).

Prior to the acquisition by the U.S. Government, the property was owned by Mr. Wayne S. Compton, the only heir of Ramie Prince Compton, who died intestate in June 1963. The property is locally and generally referred to at the Prince farm. One of the recovered deeds relating to the property signifies a conveyance from R. Apperson to John F. Prince in November 1906. The property thereafter remained in the Prince family until passing to Mr. Compton. Although buildings are seldom mentioned in deeds, the 1906 date suggests a reasonable terminus post quem for the construction of the buildings on the property. Prior to this time, it is known that Lewis Apperson sold to one Greer Jordan certain land on Twin Branch referred to as the Jim Chapin farm. Ownership subsequently passed to Benjamin Burchett who in turn sold 98 acres of this to the aforementioned John F. Prince who thereafter purchased the remainder of the property in 1906. Therefore, although it is not known when the log portion of Building 1 was constructed, a time range of ca. 1889-1906 is appropriate.

Informants: None

Building 1 (Figs. 50-55)

Exterior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 50-54)

Building 1 is a 2 storey mixed log and frame construction dwelling with an extensive 2 storey porch complex on its southeast side. Log construction is limited to 2 storeys in the southwestern most portion of the structure. Subsequent building of the large 2 storey frame addition to the northeast and the use of clapboards applied over the log portion

of the building resulted in the literal encasement of the logs in a veneer of frame construction (Fig. 52). The original log section encompasses what is here referred to as Rooms 1 and 2. This was further modified by the addition of double hung sash windows in the southwest and northwest walls. Moreover, the original northeast log wall was cut through at the time of the building of the frame addition and was replaced by an interior frame construction wall.

At the time of the survey, the frame portion of the building was in a state of collapse. Consequently, measured drawings were made only of Rooms 1 and 2. The dilapidated state of the building did, however, make it possible for interior construction techniques to be viewed and noted.

The principal entrance to the building is into Room 1 just off the porch which is constructed of a poured concrete slab overlying a dressed sandstone foundation. An interesting feature of the foundation is that it can be entered through a small doorway on the southwest side (Fig. 53) This area, 5'4" deep, may well have been used either for cold storage or perhaps as a pet pen. To judge from the details of construction, the porch was certainly built at the time of the erection of the extensive frame addition. Another important feature of the porch area is that it is approached by way of a dressed sandstone walkway and horse mount. The 5 large sandstone slabs forming this feature extend for 10'10" beyond the 3 sandstone steps which mount the porch. The steps themselves are 4' in width with a step-up of 6" and a tread width of 1'4". Total vertical rise of the steps to the porch is 2'1".

The log portion of the dwelling measures 15'9" along the southwest wall and 17'8 1/2" along the northwest wall. Total height of the southwest wall from ground surface to the apex of the roof is 23'6 1/2" of which logs account for a total height of 15'5". The sill log is supported on 3 dressed sandstone piers averaging ca. 2' high by 1' square. The area thus created beneath the home was used for general domestic storage.

The logs in the structure are best observed on the southwest wall (Fig. 54). Of those observed, only yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) was identified. The interior and exterior faces of these logs show signs of working with a broadax while the superior and inferior faces were decorticated though unworked. Opposing ends of the logs are half dovetail notched. The quality of the workmanship is good and the logs snugly fit each other. The logs average 13" - 15" in height while the depth of notch averages 5". The interstices between logs are filled with common mud chinking.

The board framing which covers the logs is applied horizontally over vertically nailed 2"x4" studs on 14" - 16" centers. All construction work in the frame portion of the dwelling was accomplished with common wire

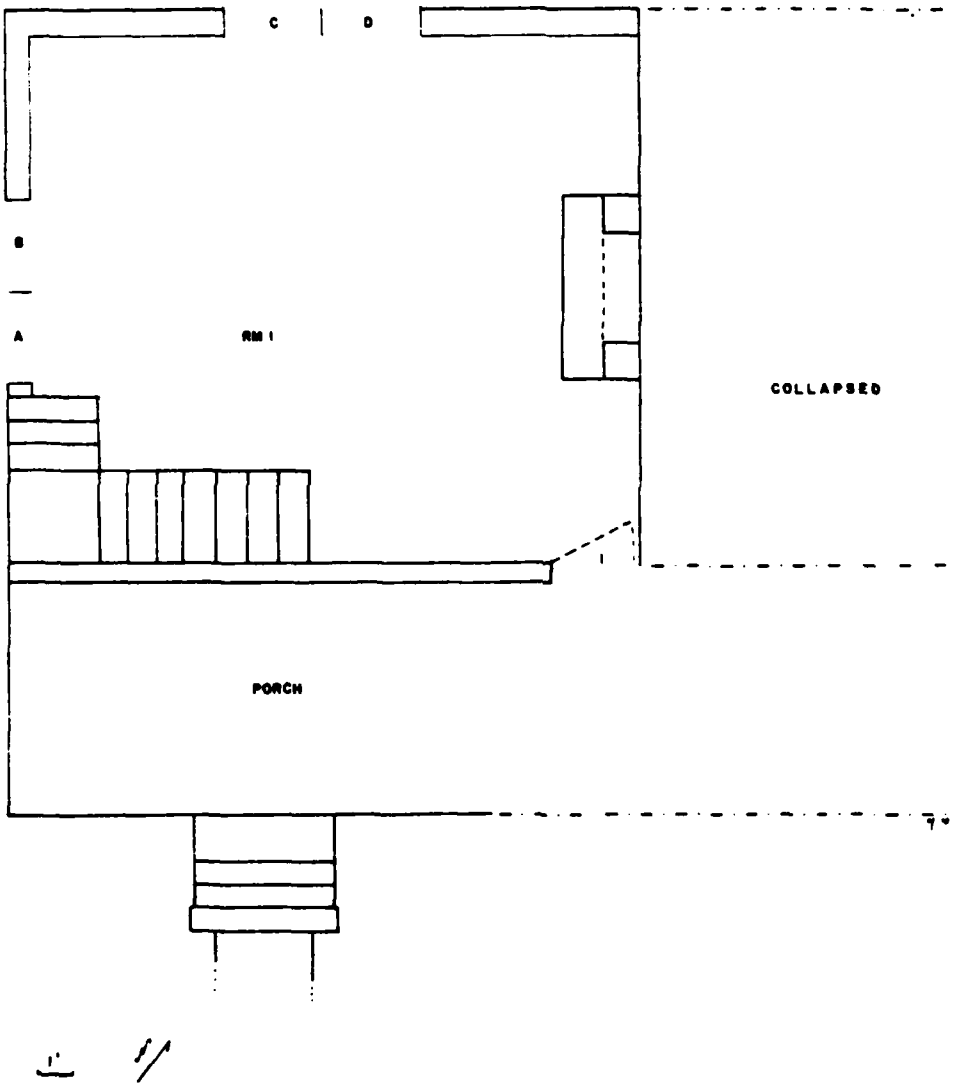

Fig. 50: Floor plan Building 1, Room 1, Tract 411.

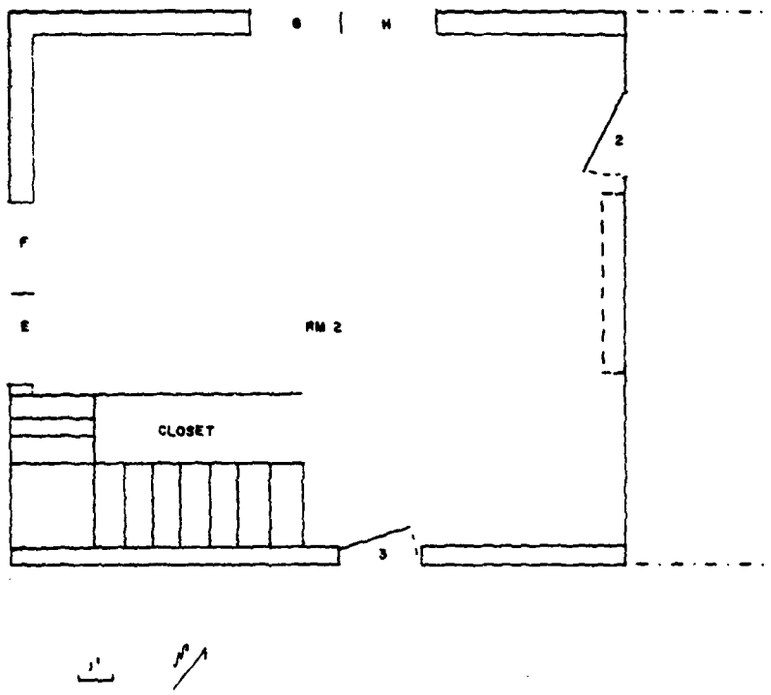

Fig. 51: Floor plan Building 1, Room 2, Tract 411.

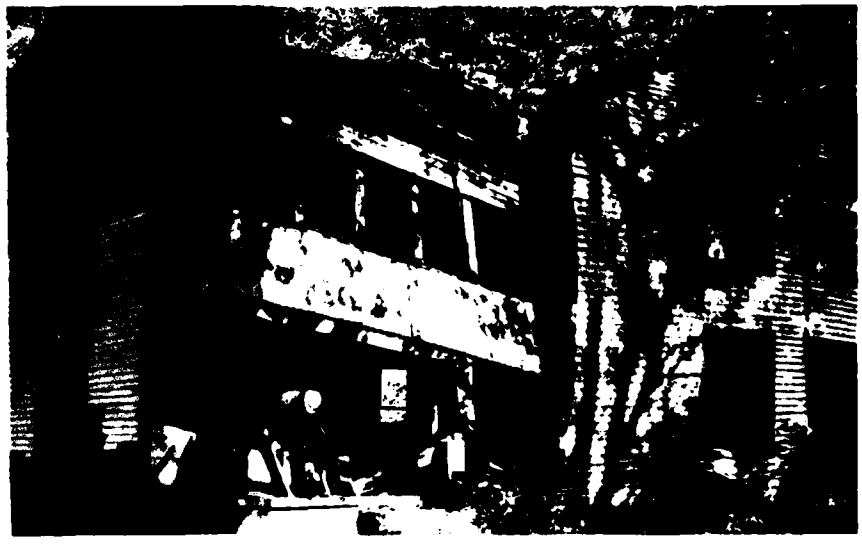

Fig. 52: General view of Building 1, Tract 411 from the southeast. Note that log construction is limited to the section of the dwelling to the left of the picture. Frame addition to the right was added at a later time and the entire building covered with framing.

Fig. 53: Detail of coöl box or pet pen beneath porch, Building 1, Tract 411.

nails. The frame siding has no frieze board, and a simple plank cornice is found beneath the gable roof. The house was painted white with a light brown trim.

In the lowest 2 logs in the southwest wall, a series of 8 auger holes averaging 1 1/2" in diameter are observed. Their use is unknown, but they may have supported wooden dowels or pegs upon which buckets and other paraphenalia may have been hung.

Interior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 50-51; 55)

As noted above, the log portion of Building 1 is a 2 room, 2 storey arrangement. The upper room (Room 2) is entered by ascending a set of stairs in the corner of Room 1, the floor to ceiling height of which is 7'9".

Doors and Windows

Architectural information on the existing doors and windows in Rooms 1 and 2 of Building 1 are summarized in Tables 12 and 13. In all details, the doors and windows are modern in construction and most probably were added at the time of the extensive remodeling of the original log architecture. In the case of missing doors, measurements pertain to width of door opening.

Table 12: Door Construction and Measurements

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height
1	Door missing	2' 7"	5' 7"
2	Door missing	2' 6 1/2"	5' 6"
3	Door missing	2' 5"	5' 6"

Table 13: Window Measurements and Construction

Window	Construction	Width	Height	Comments
A	1 light over 1 light double hung sash	2' 8"	5' 3"	bottom of sill 1' 8" above floor
B	1 light over 1 light double hung sash	2' 8"	5' 3"	bottom of sill 1' 8" above floor
C	1 light over 1 light double hung sash	2' 9"	5' 3"	bottom of sill 1' 8" above floor

(continued)

Table 13 (continued)

Window	Construction	Width	Height	Comments
D	1 light over 1 light double hung sash	2' 9"	5' 3"	bottom of sill 1' 8" above floor
E	1 light over 1 light double hung sash	2' 8"	5' 3"	bottom of sill 1' 8" above floor
F	1 light over 1 light double hung sash	2' 8"	5' 3"	bottom of sill 1' 8" above floor
G	1 light over 1 light double hung sash	2' 9"	5' 3"	bottom of sill 1' 8" above floor
H	1 light over 1 light double hung sash	2' 9"	5' 3"	bottom of sill 1' 8" above floor

Flooring

The flooring in both Rooms 1 and 2 is composed of variable width circular sawed common planking attached with common wire nails. Plank widths range from 6" to 8". Floor joist construction for the support of the Room 2 floor could not be observed due to the presence of frame siding. Joists beneath the house could not be examined for reasons outlined below (see Comments).

Fireplace (Fig. 55)

Along the northeast wall of Room 1, the remains of a blocked, dressed sandstone fireplace were observed. The fireplace was in a general state of collapse, and the chimney was entirely missing. Although the fireplace once opened into both Room 1 and into the frame addition, the opening into Room 1 had been closed with cinder block. Originally, the fireplace and chimney constituted a centrally positioned end chimney for the original log portion of the dwelling. The dressed sandstone lintel measures 5'2" by 1'5 1/2" high and 10 1/2" in thickness. The side supports are 2'11" high and 2' 2 1/2" wide. The firebox opening into Room 1 measures 3'2" wide, 2'11" high and 1' deep. The rear of the firebox shows evidence of having been backed with common fieldstone.

Wall Covering

Interior walls of both Rooms 1 and 2 consist of horizontally applied tongue and groove planking (Fig. 55) and horizontally applied common planking covered with wallpaper.

Stairs

Room 2 is entered from Room 1 by ascending a set of 7 stairs to a landing and then an additional 3 stairs to the floor of Room 2. Total vertical height of stairs is 7'11". Step rise is 6 1/2"; tread width is 3' with a depth of 8 1/2". Construction of all steps is common 1" thick planking applied with common wire nails.

Log Crib (Building 2) (Figs. 56-57)

Exterior and Interior Architectural Comments:

Building 2 is a crudely constructed 16'x24' saddle notched log crib immediately adjacent to Building 1. Decorticated whole post rafters were employed in the roof which also uses a ridge board. Riven shakes were applied over the roof framework of rafters and sheathing.

For reasons detailed below, further architectural details of this building could not be obtained (see Comments).

Barn and Cold Celler (Building 3) (Fig. 58)

Exterior and Interior Architectural Comments:

Building 3 is a large (14'x40') frame construction general purpose barn supported on its southern most extent by a dressed sandstone foundation which also served as a cold cellar.

For reasons detailed below, further architectural details of this building could not be obtained (see Comments).

Tobacco Farm (Building 4) (Fig. 59)

Building 4 is a large (37'x52') general purpose and tobacco barn and is constructed astride a small stream. It is entirely of frame construction and of the 5 buildings in the complex, is the most distant from Building 1 (Fig. 60).

Chicken Coop (Building 5)

Building 5 is a small (14'x16') frame construction outbuilding used as a chicken house. It is immediately adjacent to and just northwest of Building 1.

Comments:

On the day of the survey of the Compton property, employees of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Operations Branch coincidentally were scheduled to dismantle Buildings 3 and 4 and to remove farm equipment. Buildings 1 and 2 were not to be touched until the completion of the architectural survey. Building 3 proved stubborn to dismantle, however, and the Corps' representatives decided to burn it instead. Unfortunately the heat from the fire ignited Building 2 which in turn ignited Building 1. Consequently, the architectural survey on these 2 structures is limited to the information presented above.

Fig. 54: Detail of log construction beneath framing in southwest wall of Building 1, Tract 411.

Fig. 55: Building 1, Tract 411. Collapsed cinder block closed sandstone fireplace in northeast wall of Room 1. Note use of frame construction in this wall of the house after removal of the original logs.

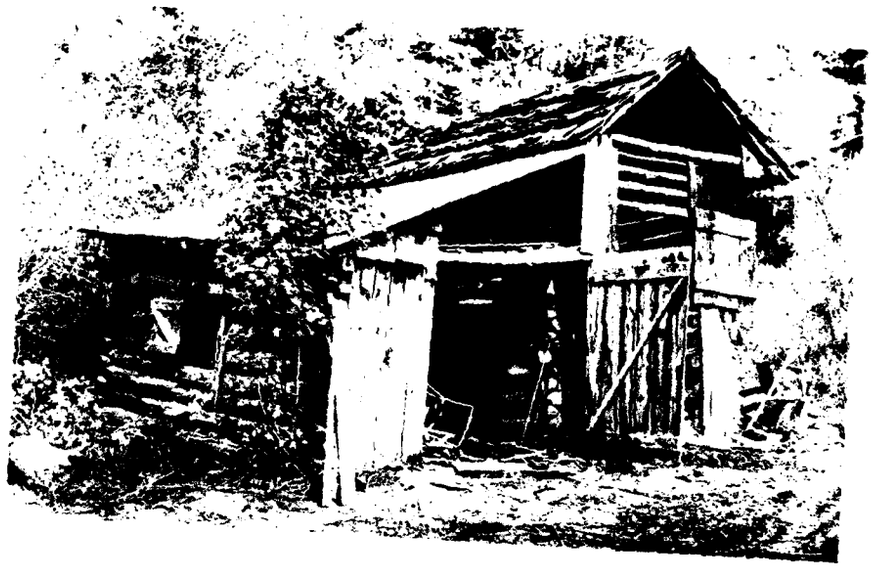

Fig. 56: General view of Building 2, Tract 411. Note shake roof.

Fig. 57: Building 2, Tract 411. Detail of roofing construction. Note decorticated pole rafters and ridge board.

Fig. 58: Dressed sandstone cold cellar supporting Building 3 on Tract 411.

Fig. 59: General view of Building 4, Tract 411. Note runway through short axis of barn to the right. A small stream passes down the hollow and through the opening in the barn walls at left.

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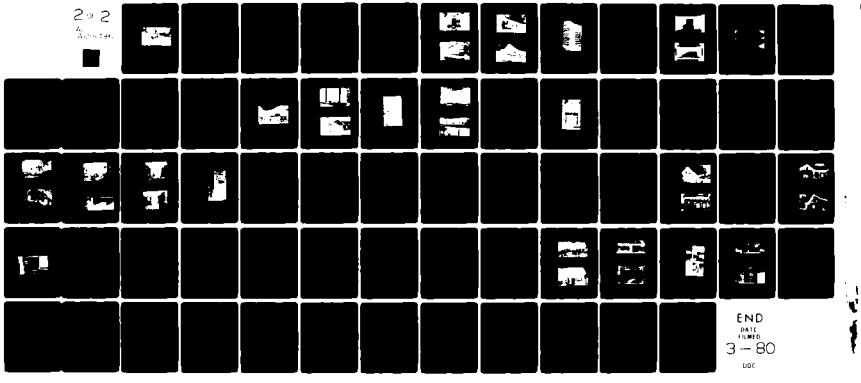

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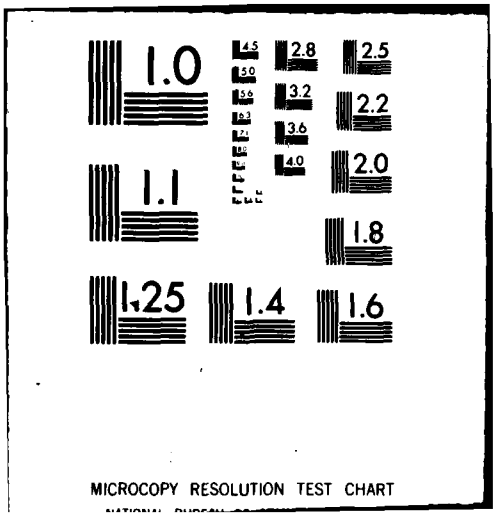
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Fig. 60: General view of lower complex of buildings on Tract 411 looking southwest. Building 1, right background; Building 2, right foreground; Building 3, left foreground.

Tract No.: 914

Location: The property is located just northwest of Route 1001A approximately 3 miles from the junction with State Route 32 near Little Blaine Creek.

Date Surveyed: September 26, 1977

Property Description and General History:

The surveyed structure on the property consists of a rectangular log construction building which prior to government acquisition served as a meeting house of the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Freewill Baptist Churches. The surrounding land is level at the church site proper, dipping down ca. 5' along the frontage toward Route 1001A then rising on the southeast side of the road toward the cemetery of the congregation which is enclosed by a cyclone fence and which is dominated by a large, centrally positioned oak tree. The cemetery is approximately 100' from the entrance to the church. To the left (i.e. southwest) of the church entrance is an 11' wide dirt and gravel road, poorly maintained, which most probably served as a parking area for the congregation. The near side of the road is approximately 6' from the southwest wall of the church. Along the brow of the hill beyond the gravel drive is a group of 4 large oak trees trending southeast to northwest. Approximately 19'6" from the southwest wall of the church is a small frame outbuilding constructed of vertically nailed oak planks measuring ca. 1"x9". The overall dimensions of this shed, which was used to store coal, are ca. 7'x5' x 6'3" high. Water was obtained from a well with a cast iron well pump marked "Red Jacket" located ca. 7' from the northwest corner of the building. Approximately 100' west of the northwest corner of the church is a frame construction one-hole privie measuring 8'4" x 5'2 1/2"x3'6" high. According to the Corps of Engineers' records, 2 additional frame outbuildings were located behind and northeast of the church, but these had been removed at the time of the survey.

The church is known under the name of Carter's Chapel and is used predominantly for Freewill Baptist meetings. The Carter family name is an old one in the area. One deed describing land in the area dates to 1865, although the family may have been in the area before that time. The 0.18 acre of land upon which the church stands was donated by Marion and Eliza Carter in October, 1935. The property directly adjoins other land in the Carter family owned by Dock, Joseph and Randall Carter.

The chapel was constructed by community labor in 1935 and is signed and dated on the interior by Randall Carter. The log addition on the northwest side of the building was constructed ca. 1960 and compliments the architecture of the original structure.

Mr. Gorman Carter (see descriptive section for Tract 921) also stated that he had assisted in the construction of the chapel. Mrs. Mary Lou

McKinster, wife of Mitchell McKinster, a trustee of the church stated in an article published in the Big Sandy News (January 26, 1977: 2) that the idea for the construction of the chapel was that of her mother:

> "I had a good, old, sainted mother, Maggie Thompson, that wanted more for her family and neighbors. The Lord put on her heart to build us a church building closer home."

Later on, Mrs. McKinster poignantly recalled other details of the church's construction:

> "My mother walked for miles to see if neighbors would come and help my daddy hew logs from the hills to build it with.
>
> My father, a sinner man, at that time, among other relatives, friends and neighbors, made with their hands the logs, benches, altar, windows and doors.
>
> When the logs were put together, no dobbing between them, still no windows or doors, a great revival was held. My father, and all of our family, became Christians among so many friends and neighbors. God really blessed in a mighty way. I was baptized just below the church in Little Blaine Creek with the creek banks lined with people singing and shouting the praises of God. God's angels were flying over that spot in Little Blaine Creek that day."

Informants: Mr. Gorman Carter
Route 3
Louisa, Kentucky 41230

Exterior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 61-67)

Carter Chapel is a rectangular structure measuring 44' in overall exterior length and 19' in width. The original portion of the building measures 19'x30'. As noted above, an addition, also constructed of logs, was erected ca. 1960, This forms the northwestern most extension of the building (Fig. 64). The addition was joined directly to the rear of the original building by a half lap joint of the logs.

The logs from which the chapel is constructed are decorticated, whole, and exclusively saddle notched. Yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) appears to have been the wood of choice. Logs vary markedly in their average thickness ranging from 6"-10" and averaging ca. 7"-8". Individual logs demonstrate a pronounced taper from one end to the other. This potential construction limitation was circumvented by stacking the logs in the southwest and northeast walls in opposing taper directions (Fig. 63). Progressively shorter logs rise in both the southeast and northwest walls to form the gables.

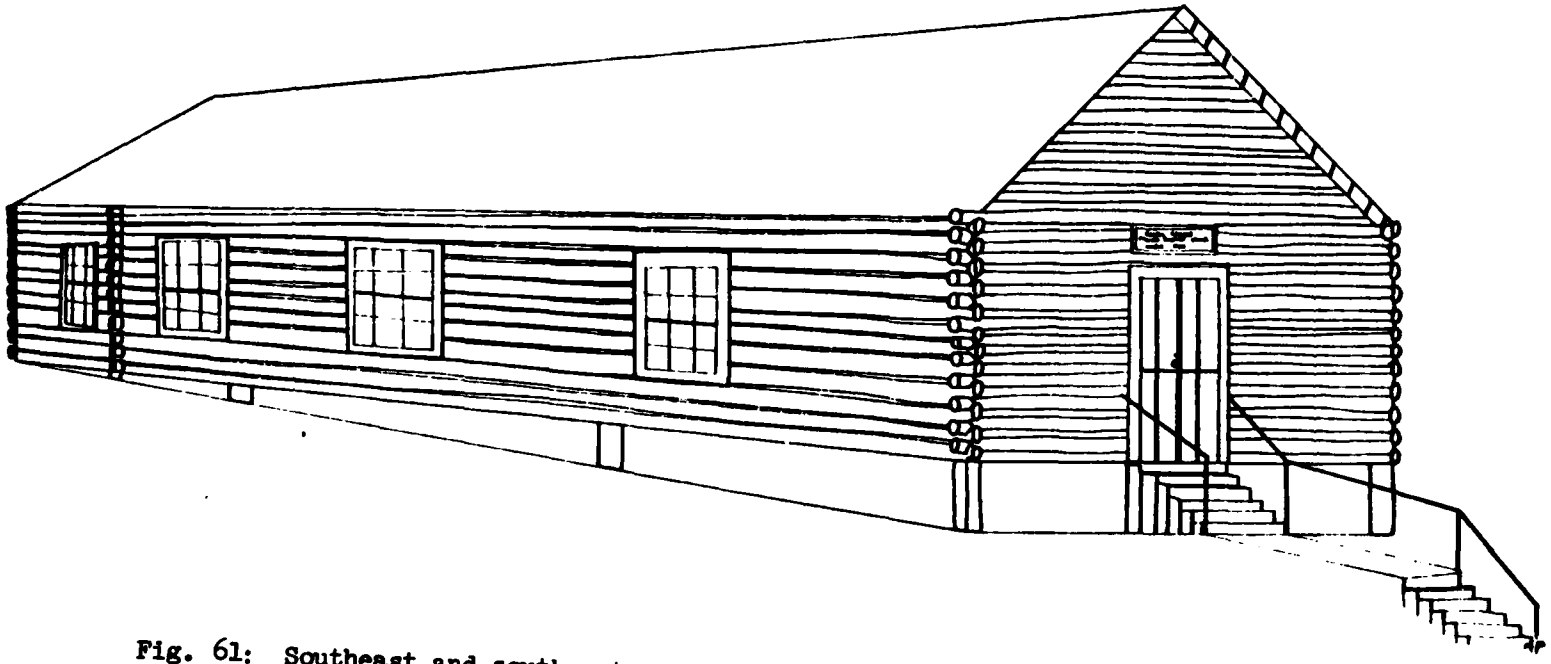


Fig. 61: Southeast and southwest walls of Carter Chapel, Tract 914.

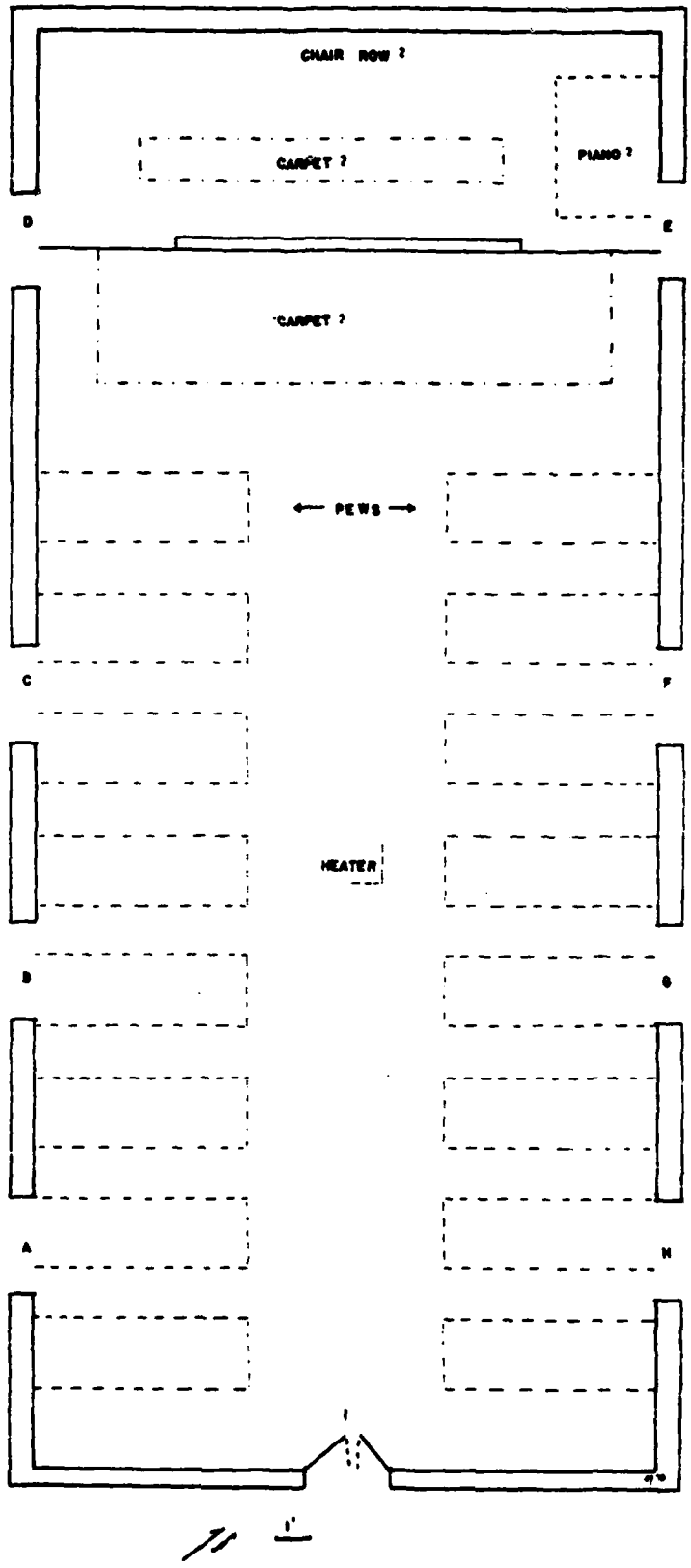


Fig. 62: Floor plan of Carter Chapel, Tract 914.

Fig. 63: Main entrance on the southeast side of Carter Chapel, Tract 914. Note the difference in diameter of logs at left and right.

Fig. 64: The southeast and southwest walls of Carter Chapel. Note the log addition on the northwest side of the building.

Fig. 65: The southeast and northeast walls of Carter Chapel.

Fig. 66: Back (northwest) wall of Carter Chapel.

Fig. 67: Detail of saddle notching on logs of Carter Chapel.

The gable roof is covered with metal sheets applied over small log rafters and plank sheathing.

The foundation on which the logs rest is composed of a mixture of sandstone pier supports ca. 1' square at the corners of the building and white, stuccoed cinder block. To compensate for the uneveness of the terrain, the foundation is highest on the southeast side of the chapel and tapers to the northwest.

The floor of the chapel is supported by 4 halved log floor joists, flat side down, inserted above the sill logs on the southwest and northeast walls. Spacing between the joists is ca. 16".

The entrance to the church is through a double door located on the southeast wall of the structure. Above the door is a handpainted black on white sign which reads: CARTERS CHAPEL FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH EST. 1935. In front of the door, 13 poured concrete steps arranged in 2 tiers descend to the road level. The steps range from 5'2 1/2" to 7'3" in width with a height of 7" and a tread depth of 10 1/2".

Interior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 62; 68-70)

The interior of the chapel consists of a single rectangular room. There is no access to the gable area and the ceiling consists of plasterboard with the seams sealed with joint tape and spackling. Floor to ceiling height is 8'10". The altar area occupies the entire northwestern side of the building and faces the only door.

At the time of the survey, all interior furnishings, etc., had been removed. However, from noting patterns of dust formation and wear patterns on the floor boards, an approximate reconstruction of the interior arrangement of pews and the altar area was attempted. These reconstructions appear in Fig. 62 as dashed lines. Mr. Gorman Carter was subsequently questioned on the reliability of the reconstruction, and in general, they are accurate.

The presence of the coal shed to the southwest of the chapel (see above) and the scorch marks on the floor of the chapel strongly argue for the use of a coal heater or oven in the center of the main aisle. Other data collected from the Corps of Engineers' appraisal records state that bottled gas heat was also used.

Other details of the interior architecture of the building are summarized below.

Door and Windows

Architectural information on the single door and the 8 windows are presented in Tables 14 and 15. The double door at the entrance has rough cut

Fig. 68: Carter Chapel, interior view of door in the southeast wall.

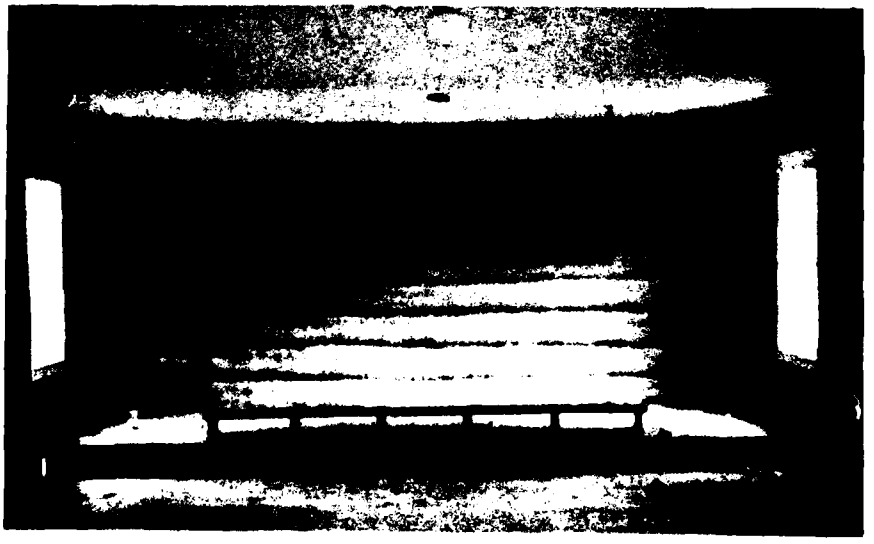


Fig. 69: Carter Chapel, interior view of altar area.

Fig. 70: Carter Chapel, signature of Randall Carter dated 8 7 35 on interior of southwest wall.

oak plank surround material on both interior and exterior measuring 1"x6". The doors are each constructed of 4 boards. The battens consist of interior and exterior framing around the edges of each of the halves of the door together with centrally placed vertical and horizontal battens. The overall effect of the battens is cruciform (Figs. 61, 63, 68).

Table 14: Door Construction and Measurements

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
	Board and Batten	overall-3' 5 1/2"	6' 6 3/4"	Interior 4" box-lock; 6 Interior, machine made strap hinges; 2 barrel bolts

Table 15: Window Construction and Measurements

Window	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
A	Double hung sash 6 over 6 lights, exterior glazed muntins. Individual lights measure 4"x12"	2' 10 1/4"	4' 5 1/2"	Case Lock on sashes with single sash lift at base of lower sash. Metal holders for window shades above each window.
B	"	2' 10 1/4"	4' 6"	"
C	"	2' 10 1/4"	4' 6"	"
D	"	2' 10 1/2"	4' 5"	"
E	"	2' 10 1/2"	4' 5"	"
F	"	2' 10 1/4"	4' 5 1/2"	"
G	"	2' 10 1/2"	4' 6"	"
H	"	2' 10 1/2"	4' 6"	"

Interior surround material on each window consists of 1"x6" milled lumber on top and sides and 3" wide 1"x6" milled lumber beneath the sill. All surround material is painted white. Height of sill of each window above the floor averages ca. 2'5".

Flooring

The flooring of the chapel consists of common planking ca. 5-5 1/4" in width and laid across the width of the structure. There is some unevenness to the quality of the work. The flooring is painted a light, caramel-colored brown. At the altar area, there is an 8 1/4" rise in the floor (Fig. 69). Beneath the present flooring in this area are a series of roughly cut 7" wide oak planks perpendicularly oriented to the overlying floor boards.

Wall Treatment

The interior of the chapel walls are painted a light green in a flat latex paint. Along the long axis of the church, a series of common nails are partially embedded into the 7th and 8th logs up from the floor, probably as coat and hat racks. Note that the green paint is applied directly to the logs and interior Portland cement chinking between them. As noted above, Randall Carter inscribed his name in the cement chinking along the southwest wall between the 6th and 7th log up from the floor and between windows C and D (Fig. 70). His signature is accompanied by the numbers "8 7 35," presumably August 7, 1935 -- the year in which the chapel is known to have been constructed.

Lighting

Interior lighting of the chapel is provided by 3 suspended globe electric lights arranged down the center aisle. These occur respectively at 7'4", 21'4" and 33'9" from the southeast wall and 8'10" from the northeast wall.

Tract No.: 921

Location: The property is located on the southwest side of Little Blaine Creek just off state road 1001A. It is approximately 6 1/2 miles southwest of Louisa.

Date Surveyed: November 1, 1977

Property Description and General History:

Two buildings were surveyed on Tract 921 which encompasses 69.35 acres. The buildings include a one storey log house with frame siding, additions and 5 rooms (Building 1) and an opposing double-crib log barn with frame additions (Building 2) (Riedl et al. 1976: 21). The surrounding land is a mixture of arable bottom along Little Blaine Creek with both hill pasture and hill woodland behind (i.e. southwest) the house and barn. Located adjacent to the dwelling are a wooden frame well head (southeast of the dwelling), a dressed sandstone cold cellar (9'x8') (northwest of the dwelling) and a small frame general purpose outbuilding or wash house (8'x10') north of the dwelling and between it and the creek.

The known legal history of this property is short. Prior to government acquisition, it was the property of the Elbert Pack heirs. Pack obtained deed to same from Lee and Tennie Damron in April of 1944.

In the course of the present survey, the history of the home was discussed with Mr. and Mrs. Gorman Carter whose property adjoins that of the Pack farm across Little Blaine Creek. Mr. Carter recounted that his father who had died within the last 2 years at 89 years of age had told him that he could not remember a time when the log portion of Building 1 was not present. Moreover, Mr. Carter's sister, approximately age 70, had discussed the property on several occasions and recalled that as a "little girl" the frame siding on the log portion of Building 1 was not present. Gorman Carter indicated that the frame addition to the northeast side of the dwelling (Room 3) was a very recent construction having been built ca. 1968.

Regarding the log barn, Mr. Carter and his wife stated that to the best of their knowledge it was constructed perhaps as much as 25 years after Building 1. The logs had been removed from the nearby house of one Jonts Thompson and were transported to the present location.

On the basis of this information, it is reasonable to conclude that the log portion of Building 1 probably dates to at least ca. 1890, though it may be considerably earlier. By the same token, the frame siding probably was not added until after the turn of the 20th century. Presumably, the frame addition encompassing Rooms 4 and 5 may also have been added at that time.

Informants: Mr. Gorman Carter
Route 3
Louisa, Kentucky 41230

Building 1 (Figs. 71-78)

Exterior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 71-77)

Building 1 consists of a "core" log construction around which have been added 2 major frame additions. The addition on the northwest side of the central log dwelling is probably the older of the 2 additions and is divided into both a dining and kitchen area (Rooms 4 and 5 respectively). As noted above, the frame addition to the northeast side of the log dwelling is much more recent in construction, dating to ca. 1968. This addition encompasses Room 3. Augmenting the additions on the southwest, southeast and northeast sides of the building are 2 ell-shaped roofed frame construction porches. The overall effect of the construction of the porches and the frame additions has been to literally encase the original log portion of the dwelling. This process is most graphically apparent in Fig. 71, the floor plan of Building 1. The effect is enhanced greatly by the use of milled lumber framing liberally employed in both log and frame sections of the dwelling.

After crossing Little Blaine Creek, the building is approached from the northeast along a 32'9" long by 2'3" wide concrete walkway leading to a set of 3 dressed sandstone steps. The overall length of these steps is 2'10" and their vertical rise is 1'7". Individual step tread width is 3' with an average rise of 6" and a variable depth of 10"-12".

Both porches are constructed of common milled lumber. The roof supports are formed from boxed 1"x6" lumber beneath which are sandstone piers or supports approximately 1' square and rising 1' above ground surface. The decks of the porches are 6'2" in width and are laid with 1"x4" common planking. All construction is accomplished with common wire nails. Height of porches from deck to porch roof is 7'7".

The log portion of Building 1 could not be examined until the frame siding was removed preparatory to matchmarking of the logs by the Operations Division of the Corps of Engineers. The long axis of this section of the house measures approximately 28'7" while the short axis measures 15'6". On the northwest side of the building, 8 logs ranging from 12" to 15" in height extend 10'3" to the eaves. Total height to the apex of the gable roof is 15'8". As can be seen in Fig. 74 the ground surface slopes away from the front (northeast) of the structure toward Little Blaine Creek. This necessitated the use of sandstone piers to support the sill logs. Distance to ground surface varied correspondingly from 8" to 17".

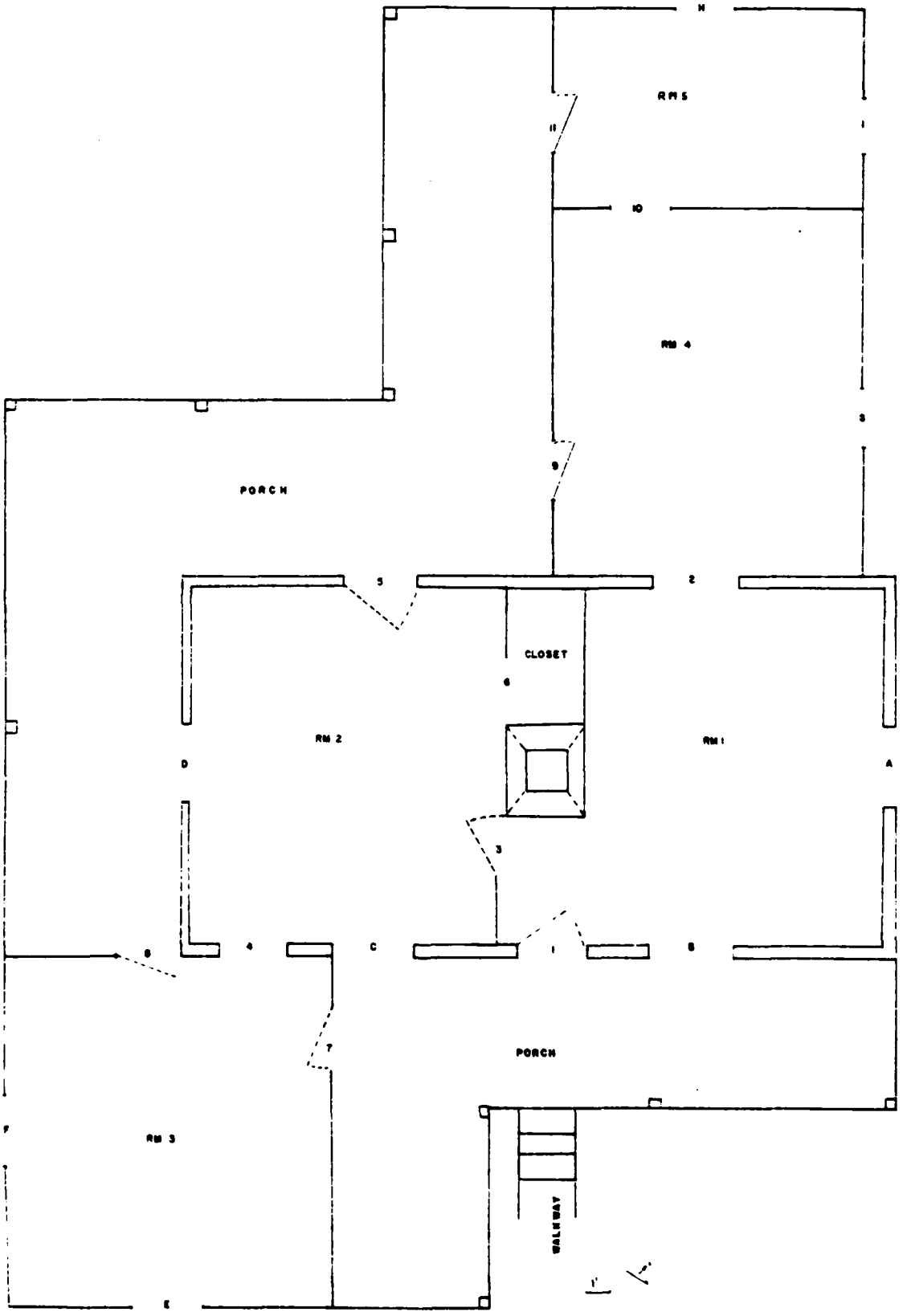


Fig. 71: Floor plan Building 1, Tract 921.

Fig. 72: Building 1, Tract 921 looking north. The log portion of the dwelling is in the center of the picture with frame additions to the right and left.

Fig. 73: Detail of log construction northeast wall of Building 1, Tract 921. The effect of the subsequent modifications was to encase the log portion of the structure in frame construction.

Fig. 74: Detail of log construction northwest wall of Building 1, Tract 921. This is the northeast side of the dwelling and is the main entrance. Logs have been matchmarked for dismantling and later reconstruction.

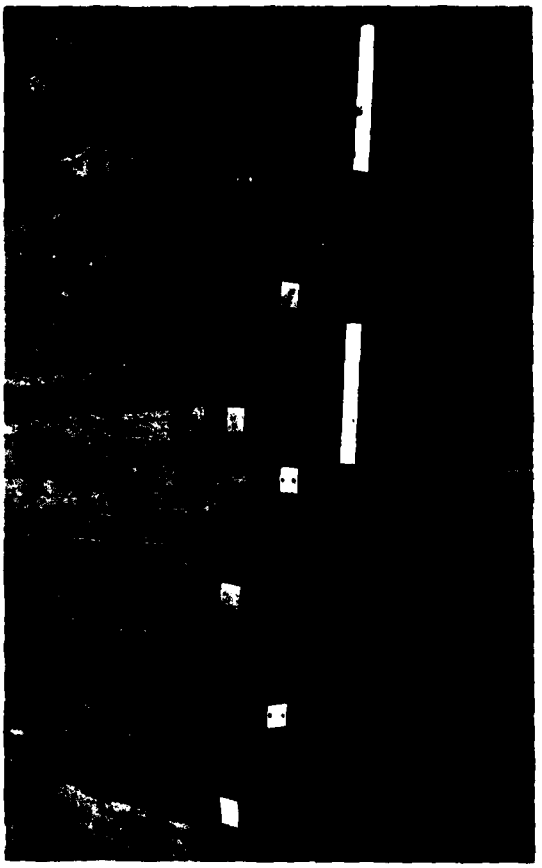


Fig. 75: Detail of half dovetail notching north corner of Building 1, Tract 921.

Fig. 76: Detail of roof construction Building 1, Tract 921, looking south. Note the use of decorticated pole rafters over the log portion of the dwelling in distinction to the board rafters over the frame addition (Room 3) at left.

Fig. 77: Detail of porch additions to southwest and southeast walls Building 1, Tract 921. Note frame well head at left.

Three types of wood were identified in the specimens recovered from the log portion of the structure. Most common were logs of yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) and those of the white oak (Quercus sp.) group followed by several specimens of yellow pine (Pinus sp.).

Notching of the logs is exclusively of the half dovetail type (Fig. 75). On the average, the diagonal face of the logs tapers from a height of 11" to 9". The logs themselves average ca. 5" in thickness. The logs were prepared by interior and exterior facing and show signs of broadaxing. The superior and inferior convexity of the log generally remains, and these surfaces are usually not decorticated. The quality of the notching is very good; the logs snugly fit each other. Chinking between the logs is accomplished with mud, small pieces of field stone and pieces of riven wood, probably remnants of the preparation of the faces of the logs. Note that the frame siding subsequently added to the logs was placed over 1"x4" vertically applied firring strips nailed directly to the logs.

Although the details of roof construction over the log portion of Building 1 differ considerably from those over either of the additions, this fact was not apparent until after the Corps of Engineers had removed the sheet metal roofing prior to dismantling the dwelling. This points up the desirability of conducting certain phases of an architectural survey during the actual dismantling process.

The roof joist differences are obvious in Figs. 76 and 77. The gable roof over the log section of the dwelling was composed of 13 rafters of whole, decorticated poles averaging 4" in diameter. These extended ca. 1' beyond the vertical wall of the house and were intersected perpendicularly by a series of 5 mixed plank and split rail sheaths. Four whole undecorticated log tie beams or cross girts were also observed. In removing the metal roofing, several badly decomposed remnants of shakes were dislodged suggesting that the original log structure did indeed support a shake roof.

When the metal roofing was removed, it also became obvious that the gable portion of the log home had never been used as a loft. The cross girts showed no signs of having served as floor joists, and the ends of the gables had no provisions for windows. Moreover, no past or present entrance to the "loft" area either inside or outside the structure was discovered.

Note in Fig. 76 the passage of the mixed sandstone and brick chimney from the central fireplace in the log portion of the structure. The upper brick extension of the chimney may be a replacement to judge from its general appearance.

Interior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 71, 78)

The building currently consists of 5 rooms. Room numbers 1 and 2 are the only rooms in the log portion of the dwelling while Rooms 3, 4, and 5

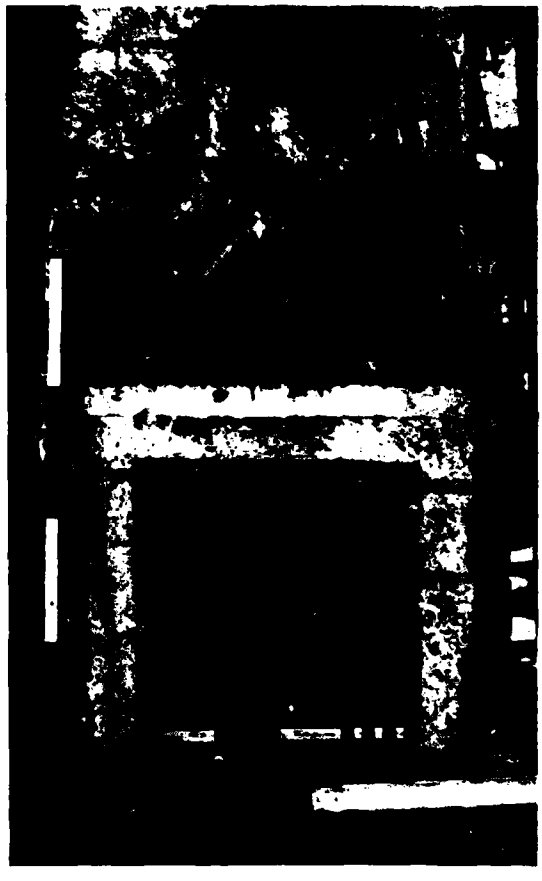


Fig. 78: Detail of sandstone fireplace in Room 2, Building 1, Tract 921.

are found in the frame additions. No utilized second storey or loft area occurs above any of the rooms.

The principal entrance to the dwelling is on the northeast through Door 1. This was probably the main entrance even prior to the construction of the frame additions. It should be noted that the currently existing partition between Rooms 1 and 2 is entirely modern, consisting of milled lumber and plasterboard. There is no indication now remaining of whether the log portion of the structure was originally divided into 2 rooms by anything other than the centrally placed fireplaces and chimney. As can be seen from the floor plan (Fig. 71), no log seam perpendicular to the long axis of the log portion of the structure divides it internally.

Additional interior architectural details are summarized below.

Doors and Windows

With only a few exceptions, most of the doors and windows in the dwelling had been removed prior to the time of the survey. This is particularly unfortunate in the log portion of the structure because the gaping holes left behind reveal nothing of the details of the windows, framing or surround material. In examining the window openings in the log section, it was obvious that all of the openings had been cut out with a saw. From the even, smooth quality of the cut, the openings seem to have been made with a chain saw. The cuts were not particularly fresh and probably were made when the windows were installed and not as an expeditious way of removing them. From all indications, the log section of the dwelling may not initially have had windows at all, but in the absence of further detail this must remain speculative.

Pertinent data on doors, doorways, windows and window openings are summarized below in Tables 16 and 17. In the case of missing doors and windows, the measurements refer to the size of the openings.

Table 16: Door Construction and Measurements

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
1	Missing	2' 8"	6' 2"	--
2	Doorway	3' 5 1/2"	6' 11"	--
3	Missing	2' 10"	6' 3"	--
4	Doorway	2' 8"	6' 10"	--
5	Missing	2' 11"	6' 11"	--

(continued)

Table 16 (continued)

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
6	Doorway	2' 8"	6' 8"	--
7	Missing	2' 6"	6' 6"	--
8	Missing	2' 7 1/2"	6' 3"	--
9	5 vertical board 3 batten door with glass insert	2' 5"	5' 10"	--
10	Doorway	2' 0"	6' 5"	--
11	5 vertical board 3 batten door	2' 5"	5' 11"	Box lock

Table 17: Window Construction and Measurement

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	--	3' 2 1/2"	4' 10"
B	--	3' 4"	4' 9 1/2"
C	--	3' 3"	5' 1/2"
D	--	3' 1"	4' 9 1/2"
E	--	2' 10"	4' 6"
F	--	2' 10"	4' 5"
G	--	2' 4 1/2"	3' 9"
H	6 over 6 light double hung sash, wire nailed frame	2' 4 1/2"	3' 9"
I	3 over 1 light double hung sash, wire nailed frame	2' 4 1/4"	3' 0"

Flooring

The flooring throughout the structure is composed of variable width, rough, circular sawed common planking ca. 1" in thickness and applied with common wire nails. In Rooms 1 and 2, this may well be replacement flooring.

Fireplaces (Fig. 78)

The dominant feature of the log portion of the dwelling is a large dressed sandstone central chimney with fireboxes opening into Rooms 1 and 2. Despite the size of the rooms, the fireboxes are rather small, and the backs have been filled with firebrick marked A^{ETN}A. This was probably to accomodate gas heaters which from marks on the floor seem to have stood out into the rooms in front of the fireplaces. The dressed sandstone lintels of the fireplaces are 3'8 1/2" long, 11" high and 10" in thickness. Firebox openings currently measure 2' wide by 1'6 1/2" high and 3" in depth. Note that the upper courses of the fireplace are mortared with common mud while the lower courses have been repointed with Portland cement.

Wall Coverings

At the time of the survey, many of the interior wall coverings, particularly in the central log portion of the house had been removed. It was obvious from the remaining coverings that the interior of the logs had been faced with horizontal tongue and groove planking applied over vertical firring strips. Beneath the planking in Room 1, the logs were covered with pasted newspaper (ca. 1900) over top of which was a blue fleur-de-lis pattern wallpaper. Rooms in the frame additions are painted a light green with white molding and trim.

Opposing Double-Crib Log Barn (Building 2) (Figs. 79-86)

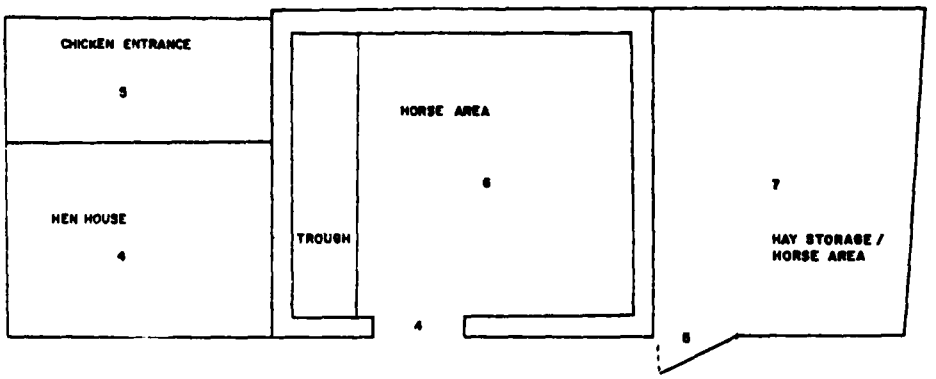
Exterior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 79-83)

Located ca. 100' south of Building 1 is an opposing double-crib log barn to which frame additions have been added on both the northeast and southwest sides of the cribs. An extensive second storey covers the log cribs and frame additions below. The gable roof material is metal sheeting applied over 15 2"x6" circular sawed plank rafters. All of the flooring in the second floor is composed of variable width circular sawed common planking applied with common wire nails. Its principal use appears to have been for general storage purposes together with some hay storage.

The exterior walls of the barn consist of vertically applied variable width circular sawed common planking attached to the barn framework with common wire nails. The overall appearance is of a rather typical frame barn; the interior log cribs are not readily apparent from an exterior vantage point. The external dimensions of the barn are nearly square measuring ca. 30' along the long axis and 27'7" along the shorter axis (i.e. through the runway which itself is 9'8 1/2" wide).

Interior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 79; 84-86)

In addition to the upper storey storage area, and the runway, a total of 7 activity areas or stalls were noted in the lower storey of the barn (Fig. 79).



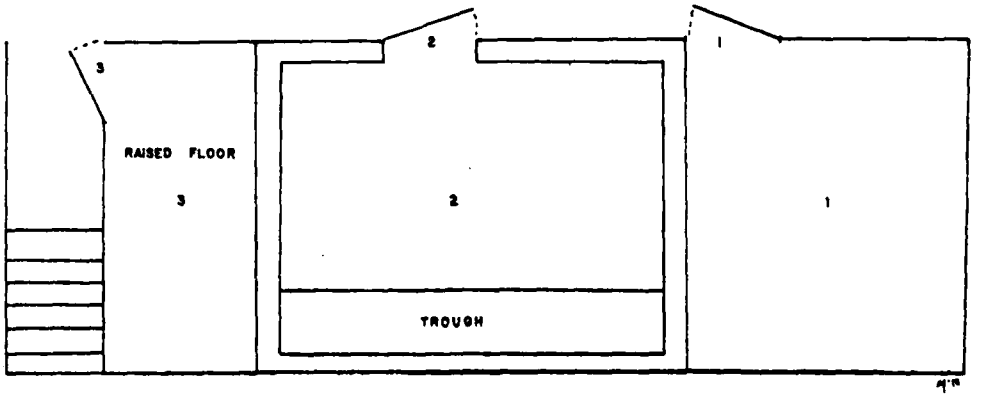


Fig. 79: Floor plan Building 2, Tract 921.

Fig. 80: General view of combination frame and log barn, Building 2, Tract 921, from Building 1 looking south.

Fig. 81: General view of combination frame and log barn, Building 2, Tract 921 northeast and southeast walls. Note logs in southeast wall.

Fig. 82: Exterior detail of logs in southeast wall of Building 2, Tract 921.

Fig. 83: General view of southwest wall of Building 2, Tract 921. Note runway and use of board rafters.

Fig. 84: Interior of Building 2, Tract 921 through the runway from the northeast into Activity Areas 1, 2, 3. Note half dovetail notching and sandstone pier.

Fig. 85: Interior of Building 2, Tract 921 through the runway from the northeast into Activity Areas 4, 6, 7.

Fig. 86: Detail of notching, log portion of Building 2, Tract 921. Note the variation in the notching and the occasional use of shims. The logs were removed from a nearby home and reused in this structure.

Activity Area 1 is of frame construction except for the interior log wall which it shares with Activity Area 2. It has a simple mud floor which is completely covered with cow dung and seems to have been used as a general cattle pen. It is entered through a crudely constructed 7 board 3 batten door 2'10" wide and built of variable width circular sawed planks attached with common wire nails. Floor to ceiling height is ca. 7'3".

Activity Area 2 is entirely of log construction and is entered off the runway through a 2'10 1/2" wide 5 board 2 batten door hung on machine made strap hinges. The floor is amply strewn with cow dung and there is a frame construction cattle trough adjacent to the southeast wall of the building. Floor to ceiling height is ca. 6'8 1/2". Logs of 3 different woods were identified in the structure including yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera), yellow pine (Pinus sp.) and white oak (Quercus sp.). (Note that these are the same 3 woods identified from the log portion of Building 1.) The sill log of the crib rests on the ground and defines a threshold. The walls of the crib rest on dressed sandstone supports ca. 9"-12" on a side. The logs vary greatly in height from ca. 10"-16" and have been faced with a broadax on their interior and exterior surfaces. The superior and inferior surfaces are generally decorticated although the naturally convex shape of the logs is preserved. Log thickness varies from 5"-6". A total of 4 rafters pass over the crib and these are dressed on all 4 surfaces in distinction to the rafters in Activity Area 6, the opposing log crib, in which the rafters consist of half round logs placed flat side up. Notching on all logs is exclusively of the half dovetail variety. Although the quality of the log preparation is generally good, the notching gives some indication that the logs were disassembled, re-notched in places and then reassembled. This bears out the informant testimony (see above) that the logs had previous use. This point is also attested to by the occasional presence of notches midway along the length of a beam which now serve no obvious function.

Activity Area 3 is a small frame construction unit with a wooden plank floor or platform 1'6" above ground surface. The floor to ceiling height of the area is 5'. Judging from remaining cobs and hay, the area was probably used to store corn and fodder. Adjacent to this unit is the set of 6 common plank stairs to the second storey.

Across the runway is Activity Area 4, a frame construction crib with no door or doorway opening into the runway. The floor to ceiling height of the unit is 7', and its function is apparently related to Activity Area 5 immediately adjacent. There is an opening beneath the northwest extension wall of the barn which would have permitted chickens or geese to enter both Activity Areas 4 and 5 (Fig. 79).

Activity Area 6 is the second of the 2 log cribs of this barn and was used to stable horses. The floor to ceiling height averages 7'8". There

is no door on the opening to the runway, but it is partially blocked with a board and pole (Fig. 85). Along its southwestern wall is a frame construction feeding trough 2' in width and running the length of the crib. This crib is in much worse condition than its counterpart. At the time of the survey, several lengths of logs had been removed with a chain saw. Identified woods used in this crib include the same 3 noted in Activity Area 2.

The final Activity Area noted in the barn is the frame construction unit 7 used as a horse stabling area. The door opening on the runway is 2'6" wide and composed of variable width circular sawed common plank 4 board 2 batten door assembled with common wire nails and hung on 2 machine made strap hinges.

Tract No.: 1014

Location: The building surveyed on this tract is located along Horse Picture Branch, a tributary of Harriet (or Hurricane) Fork of Little Blaine Creek, approximately 7 miles southwest of Louisa just off Route 32.

Date Surveyed: September 24, 1977

Property Description and General History:

The structure inspected during this portion of the survey consists of a 1 1/2 storey log dwelling with a 1 1/2 storey frame addition on its southwest side. It is located ca. 43' from the bank of Horse Picture Branch. The 151.19 acre property occupies much of the hollow through which the branch flows. The surveyed structure is ca. 1000 yards from the mouth of the hollow on the west bank of the branch. The terrain varies from relatively flat to gently rolling tillable acreage near the mouth of the hollow to hilly woodland closer to the head. Some of the timber is merchantable, but all is secondary growth. One small cemetery known as the Delong family plot is described in the real estate records, but it was not found. The Columbia Gas Transmission Company leased oil and gas rights from the private owners of the property in 1972 and operated several small wells near the surveyed structure.

Prior to government acquisition of the property, it was owned by Mrs. Vesta Mittelstadt, who at the time of the survey lived in a home at the mouth of Horse Picture Branch. The ownership record is complex, but the property was purchased from Monroe and Catherine Hughes in February, 1951, by Alta and Irene Delong. Alta Delong, the mother of Vesta Mittelstadt, conveyed the property to her between 1964 and 1972. Mrs. Mittelstadt suggested that Monroe and Maxie Hughes (brother and sister) would know more of the early history of the log dwelling.

Monroe Hughes stated that he purchased the property in question ca. 1946-1947 from the Wellman family whom he believed to have lived there for the previous 50 years. At that time, Drusella Wellman resided in the log building on the property and was thereafter taken care of by the Hughes family. The log dwelling was most recently used periodically as a summer home. Maxie Hughes noted that the dwelling was previously occupied by Sanders, Laith and Jeremy Wellman and that it was certainly there by ca. 1900. Prior to the Wellman ownership, Mrs. Hughes stated that the property was owned by the Delaney family and to the best of her knowledge, it was they who actually built the structure in the 19th century. Mrs. Sue Dodson and Mr. Lew E. Wallace, members of the Delaney family were contacted about the earlier history of the property, however, Mr. Wallace was able to state only that the property once belonged to John Wellman and then passed to his daughter, Gladys (Wellman) Fugitt.

On the basis of the information at hand, a construction time range of ca. 1880(?)-1900 is suggested. In addition to the log dwelling, the property contains a concrete block well cover and cold cellar measuring ca. 7'x16'. It is of modern construction and stands ca. 3' from Door 4 (Fig. 88). The 3' diameter well stands ca. 9'10" from this door. Also on the property were a 14'x14' frame storage shed, a 5'x5' privie, another frame storage shed and barn,and a concrete pump house. With the exception of the first storage shed and the pump house, all other outbuildings were removed prior to the time of the survey.

Informants:

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Main Cross Street
Louisa, Kentucky 41230

Maxie Hughes
Blaine Road
Louisa, Kentucky 41230

Monroe Hughes
Route 32
Louisa, Kentucky 41230

Vesta Mittelstadt
Box 140
Route 1
Louisa, Kentucky 41230

Exterior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 87-94)

The structure on this tract is currently reached by foot along a poorly maintained gravel and dirt road from the south. The frame addition on the southwest side of the structure is first encountered as one approaches the dwelling (Fig. 90). The main entrance of the log portion of the structure is on the northeast, facing Horse Picture Branch (Fig. 91). The log section is nearly square measuring 16' across the northeast wall and 15'4" along the southeast wall.

On the northeast wall, the white oak (Quercus sp.) logs were prepared by splitting off half round planks from both the interior and exterior faces and finishing with a broadax. Superior and inferior faces of the logs are unworked and undecorticated. The notching of the corners is exclusively of the half dovetail variety. The logs are of good size ranging in height from ca. 15" to 19". The ends of each log have been sized down to ca. 5"-6" in width and 5 1/2" to 10 1/2" in height. Chinking is common mud in addition to split lengths of white oak (Quercus sp.). Inclusions in the mud chinking consist of angular pieces of sandstone ca. 2" square. Spacing between the logs ranges from ca. 2"-4". An important feature of the notching is the occasional use of shims inserted where necessary at the corners of the building in order to effect a tight fit of the notches and to insure parallelism of the logs.

The sill log in this wall of the structure is a replacement formed from 8"x8" sawed lumber. It rests upon sandstone piers measuring ca. 10"x14" square. The logs are stacked 10 high rising a vertical height of 11'. A now collapsed porch roof with a frame composed of circular sawed milled lumber assembled with wire nails was also noted (Fig. 91). The

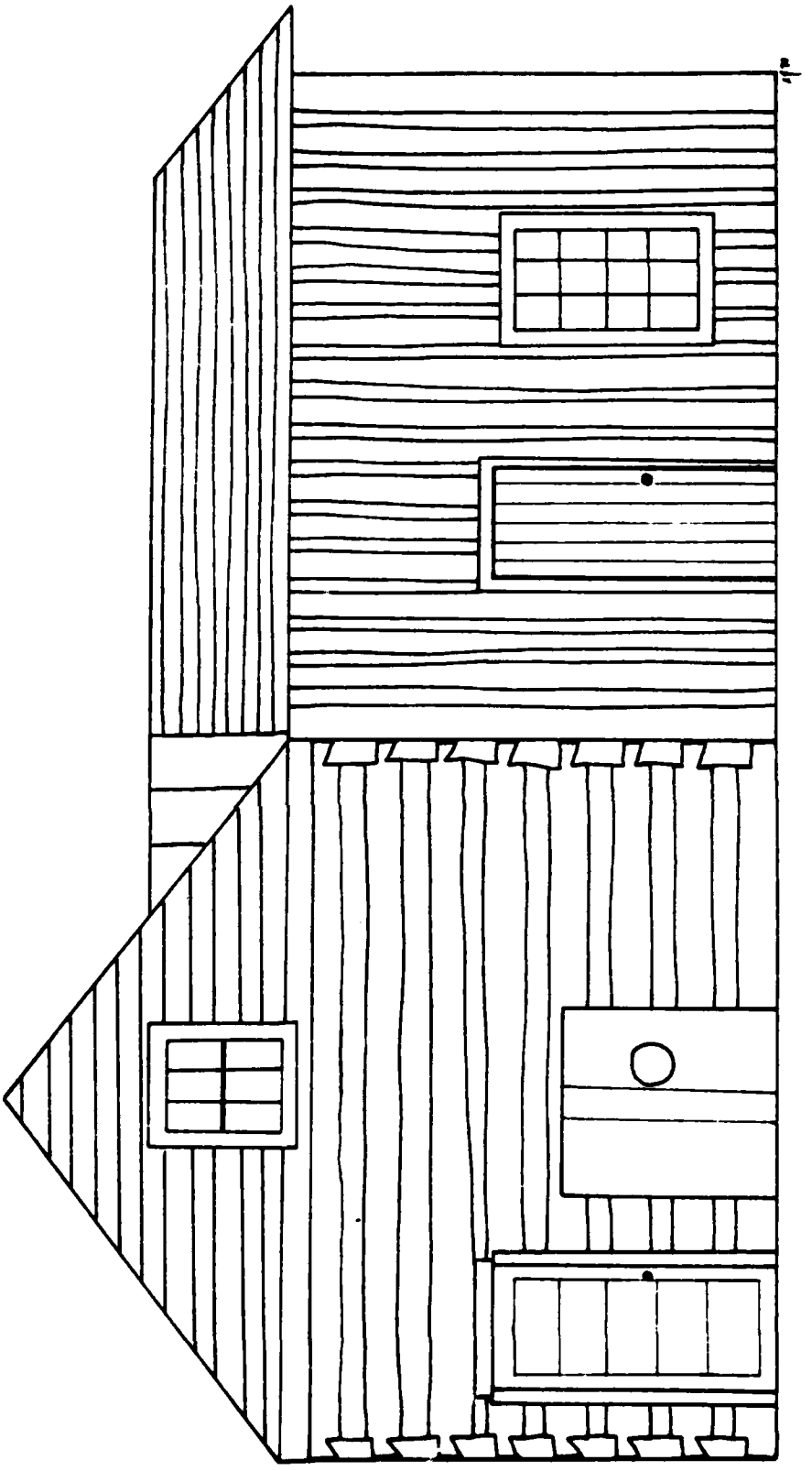

Fig. 87: Drawing of northwest wall of dwelling on Tract 1014. Note removal of chimney.

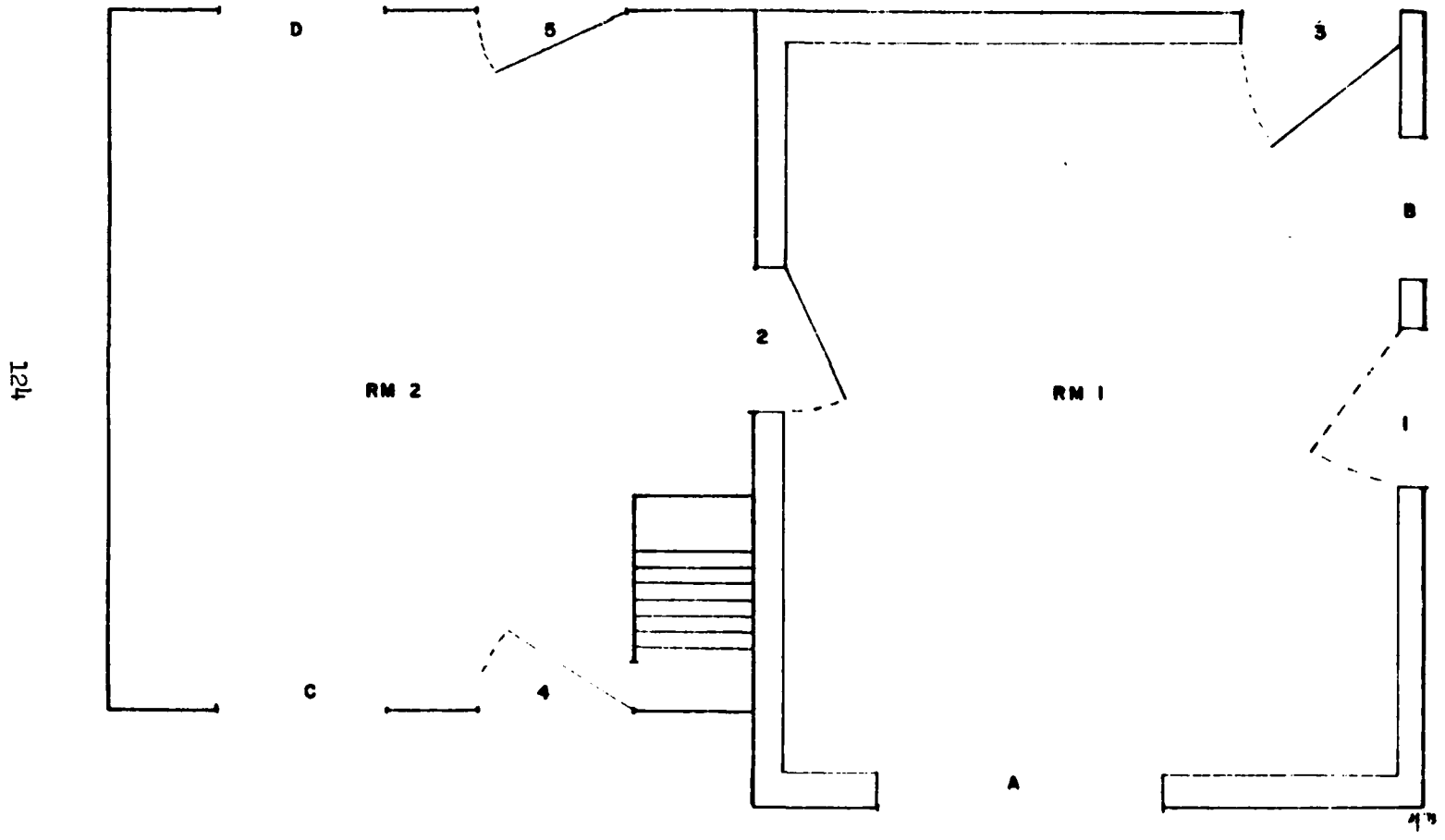

Fig. 88: Floor plan of Rooms 1 and 2, dwelling on Tract 1014.

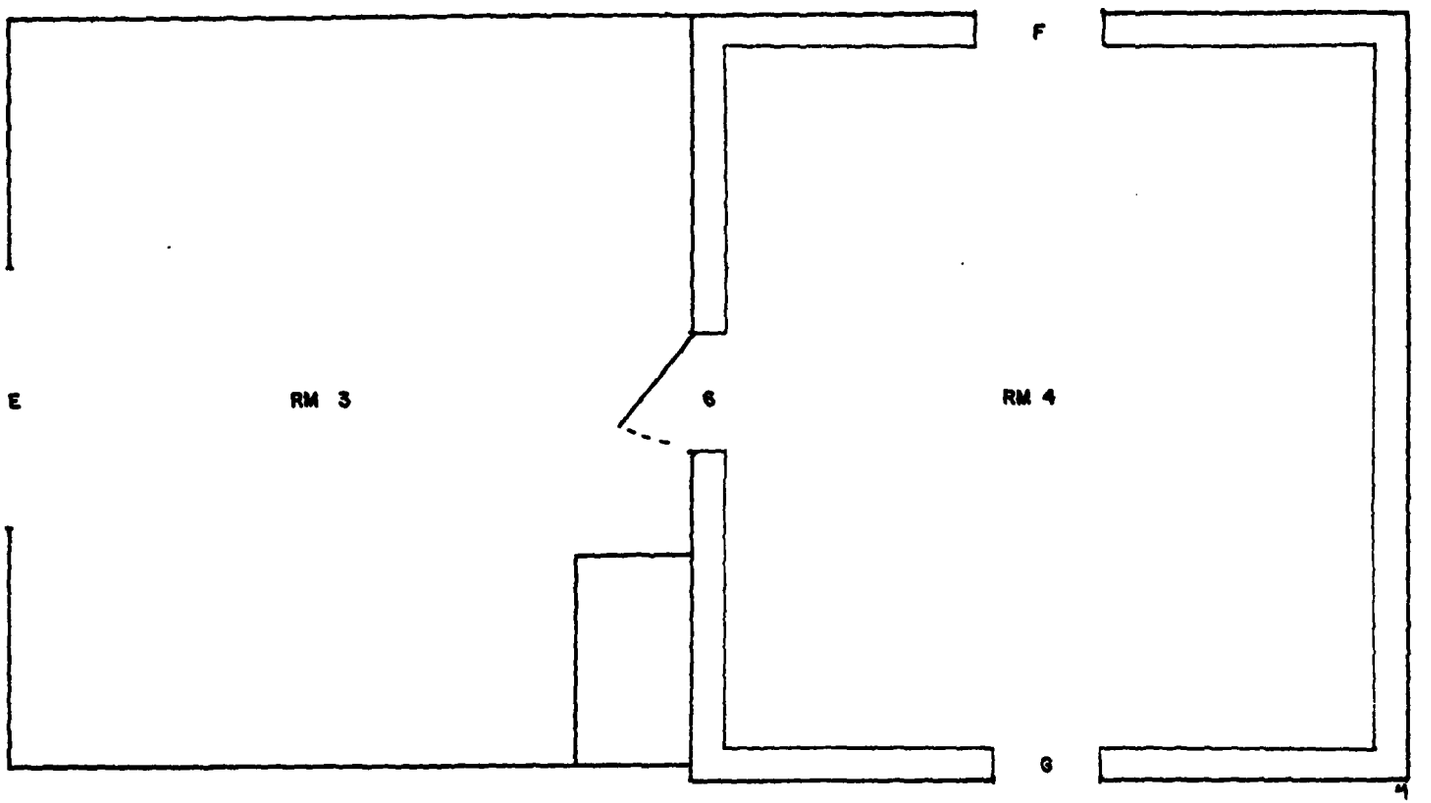

Fig. 89: Floor plan of Rooms 3 and 4, dwelling on Tract 1014.

Fig. 90: Southwest side of log and frame dwelling on Tract 1014 as it is approached. In the right foreground is a concrete block cool cellar and well cover.

Fig. 91 : Northeast wall of log portion of dwelling on Tract 1014. Note collapsed porch roof.

porch originally measured 6'7"x15' and was undoubtedly added sometime after the construction of the log house itself.

Flooring joists for the loft floor are spaced 1'10"-2'3" apart and are inserted between the 7th and 8th logs above the ground.

The eaves project ca. 8" from the face of the wall and show the 9 exposed rafters of the roof. The frame of the latter is constructed from milled lumber overlaid with sheet metal panels.

Log construction in the northwest wall of the house is similar in all details to that described above (Fig. 92). Note that this wall bears evidence of a former fireplace and chimney. The opening of this 4'x4'7" feature was subsequently blocked with common milled lumber. A vent for a coal or gas heater was then cut into the blocking (Fig. 93). The chimney undoubtedly was removed prior to the insertion of Window F in the loft gable. Direct access to Rooms 1 and 2 is gained in this wall of the house through Doors 3 and 5. The board and batten addition is composed of 10" wide boards the seams of which are covered by 4" battens applied with common wire nails. The addition is 14'6" in length and 9'5" high to the juncture with the gable roof which overhangs the face of the wall by a horizontal distance of 16".

The gable of the log portion of the structure on the northwest wall rises a height of 5'8" above the eave beam. The circular sawed planks are attached horizontally with cut nails as is the 4" wide surround material on Window F (see below).

The southeast wall of the structure is similar in most details to those walls described above. Note, however, that a large section of the log portion of the wall was removed for the addition of Window A (Fig. 93). Moreover only 8 logs are used in this wall of the structure, and the gable is composed of circular sawed milled lumber applied vertically with common wire nails (cf. northwest wall). The rake of the roof is again formed by a projection of the underlayment boards.

Interior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 88-89)

There are a total of 4 rooms in this structure. The log portion contains a single room in its lower storey (Room 1) in addition to the loft (Room 4). The frame addition also contains 2 rooms (Rooms 2, 3). Entranc to the upper rooms is gained by ascending a stairwell in Room 2. Other architectural features of the interior of the structure are summarized below under specific categories.

Fig. 92: Northwest wall of log portion of dwelling on Tract 1014. Note former chimney opening and use of riven weatherboards over interstices of some of the logs. Gable is assembled with cut nails.

Fig. 93: Southeast wall of log portion of dwelling on Tract 1014. Contrastgable construction with that on opposing wall.

Fig. 94: Detail of auger holes and notching on south corner of dwelling on Tract 1014. Frame addition is to the left. Note use of boards over log interstices.

Doors and Windows

There are a total of 7 windows or window openings and 6 doors or door openings in the structure. Surround material, both interior and exterior, is 3" wide circular sawed lumber applied with wire nails except for Window F which uses cut nails. Details of both these architectural features are summarized below in Tables 18 and 19.

Table 18: Door Construction and Measurements

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
1	Missing	2' 4 1/4"	6' 2"	--
2	Single leaf 4 panel	3' 1"	6'	2 cast pendant butt hinges and lift latch
3	Single leaf 5 panel	2' 7 1/2"	6'	2 butt hinges
4	6 board and 2 batten	2' 5"	6'	2 butt hinges
5	6 board and 2 batten	2' 5"	6'	interior box lock
6	4 board 3 batten	2' 5"	5' 11"	box lock

Table 19: Window Construction and Measurements

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	Missing	5' 4"	3' 6"
B	6 over 6 light double hung sash	2' 4"	3' 9"
C	6 over 6 light double hung sash	2' 11"	4' 6"
D	6 over 6 light double hung sash	2' 10"	4' 6"
E	Partially missing; remainder is fixed frame 2 lights	5' 2"	2' 6"
F	3 over 3 light double hung sash; wooden peg frame	1' 10 3/4"	3' 10"
G	3 over 3 light double hung sash; wooden peg frame	2' 4"	4' 6"

Flooring

Flooring in all rooms of the structure except Room 1 consists of rough, circular sawed common planking ca. 4"-6" in width and of variable length; all flooring is applied to the underlying joists with common wire nails. Flooring in Room 1 is standard 4" wide tongue and groove. Floor to ceiling height in Rooms 1 and 2 is ca. 6'. Room 4 measures 7'11" from the floor to the apex of the roof with a floor to ceiling height of ca. 5'11".

Fireplace

As noted above, the only evidence of the existence of a previous fireplace and chimney occurs in the northwest wall of the log portion of the structure. The opening measured 4'x4'7" and was blocked after the removal of the chimney with circular sawed lumber attached with wire nails.

Wall Coverings

Wall coverings in Room 1 consist of a series of 10 different wallpapers the top 3 of which are patterned. Rooms 2 and 3 use painted plasterboard applied directly to the frame walls. Room 4 is also decorated with multiple layers of wallpaper.

Stairs

Entrance to Rooms 3 and 4 is currently gained by ascending a narrow (2'6") set of 6 steps and riser arranged in a ladder-like fashion in the corner of Room 2 (Fig. 88). The treads are formed from 1" thick common planking. Tread depth is 8" with a vertical rise of 9". A possible earlier stairway directly connecting Rooms 1 and 4 and therefore probably pre-dating the construction of the frame addition is found in the west corner of Room 4. Here, a separate set of floorboards have been employed to enclose a space measuring ca. 4'9" in length and 2' in width.

Roof

The roof over the loft (Room 4) is supported by 9 decorticated pole rafters ca. 4" in diameter which are joined to each other at the apex of the roof with wire nails. No ridge pole or board is used. The rafters are supported by circular sawed 2"x4" tie or cross girts. The metal roofing is applied directly over circular sawed plank sheathing.

Tract No.: None

Location: Grayson Lake Reservoir

Date Surveyed: November 3, 1977

Property Description and General History:

The structure on this property includes a single saddlebag log dwelling (Glassie 1969: 82) which was moved out of the impact area of the Grayson Lake Reservoir by the Corps of Engineers. It is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is a fine example of its architectural type.

The home was constructed in the area of Rosedale, Kentucky, by Elijah Horton, originally of Seven Mile Ford, Virginia, in 1839. The Horton family came to the area of the Little Sandy River in the 18th century. The building once stood on a tract of 238 acres which included a smokehouse and tobacco barn, both of log. Only the dwelling was moved by the Corps to higher ground outside of the pool elevation of Grayson dam.

According to the testimony of descendants of the Horton family and of the Van C. Kitchen family who subsequently purchased it, an attached summer kitchen and dining room were joined to the current north side (rear) of the structure.

In the lower storey, porches were found on both the north and south sides of the building, however, only the porch on the south side now remains. In what is now the western cabin, 2 bedrooms were constructed while in the eastern cabin, a living room, bedroom and bath existed during the Kitchen family's residence.

During the Civil War, the inhabitants of the house in its original location were able to observe some relatively minor actions between troops of the North and South.

Additional details of the history of the Horton/Kitchen home are found in Rizk (1958) and in manuscript records in the Corps of Engineers office at Grayson Lake. These records also indicate from the testimony of Mary Botts, a great granddaughter of Elijah Horton, that the house may have been constructed as early as 1836, and that it originally consisted of only one, 2 storey cabin with an outside stairwell to the second storey. This was subsequently expanded into a saddlebag house by the addition of the opposing cabin built such that the sandstone chimney was centrally positioned between the 2 cabins.

Informants: None

Exterior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 95-105)

This 2 storey home is composed of 2 slightly rectangular pens of nearly comparable size. Each cabin measures ca. 18'x22'. The cabins are

separated by a massive dressed sandstone chimney and set of exterior steps to the rooms of the upper storey. There is nothing architecturally indicating which of the 2 cabins may have been the original structure or whether such was ever the case (see above). The western cabin is somewhat less symmetrical in overall configuration, but that may be a result of moving the house to high ground. The western cabin does contain fewer windows, and assuming that window glass may not have been as available at the time of the original cabin's construction, a reasonable "guess" would be that this is the older of the 2 halves of the house. It should be emphasized that this is only a reasonable guess. In most attributes of construction, the 2 halves of the dwelling are quite similar.

The logs on both halves of the home are fashioned from white oak (Quercus sp.). Half dovetail notching of excellent overall workmanship is employed throughout (Fig. 103). The logs range from 10 1/2"-13" in height and are broadax dressed on their exterior faces. The superior and inferior faces of the logs are often undecorticated. Spacing between the logs is ca. 5". Ends of the logs vary in height from 7 1/4" to 9" and in width from 6"-7". Interstices between the logs are often filled with a mixture of Portland cement although remnants of the original mud or clay chinking lie deep to this.

A total of 12 logs are vertically arrayed in the north and south walls with 11 logs in the east and west walls of each cabin. Total height of the logs above ground in the west face of the western cabin is ca. 14' while the frame gable rises an additional 8' to the roof apex for a combined height of ca. 22'. The height of logs in the north and south walls is ca. 15'.

The current south wall of the home is the principal entrance to the rooms of the lower storey and provides the only entrance to the upper rooms. It is approached by ascending 2 centrally placed sandstone slab steps to a frame construction porch floored with ca. 6" wide common planking arranged perpendicular to the long axis of the porch which measures 48'7" in overall length. The 5'9 3/4" wide porch is supported by a total of 8 white posts, slightly tapered in the center. These are ca. 5" square and 10'2" tall. The bases of 5 of these posts have been replaced. The porch floor slopes slightly away from the south wall of the house and varies between ca. 1'-2' above ground surface. Both the porch and the sill logs of the house rest upon rude sandstone block supports ca. 12"-15" square.

The roof over both the porch and the house itself appears to be of the same relative age, as is the frame covering found over the entire eastern face of the eastern cabin (Fig. 105). In all cases, this framing is composed of circular sawed 4" wide common clapboard which has been painted white. On both the eastern and western sides of the house, the verges of the roof project slightly and display a simple molded cornice and

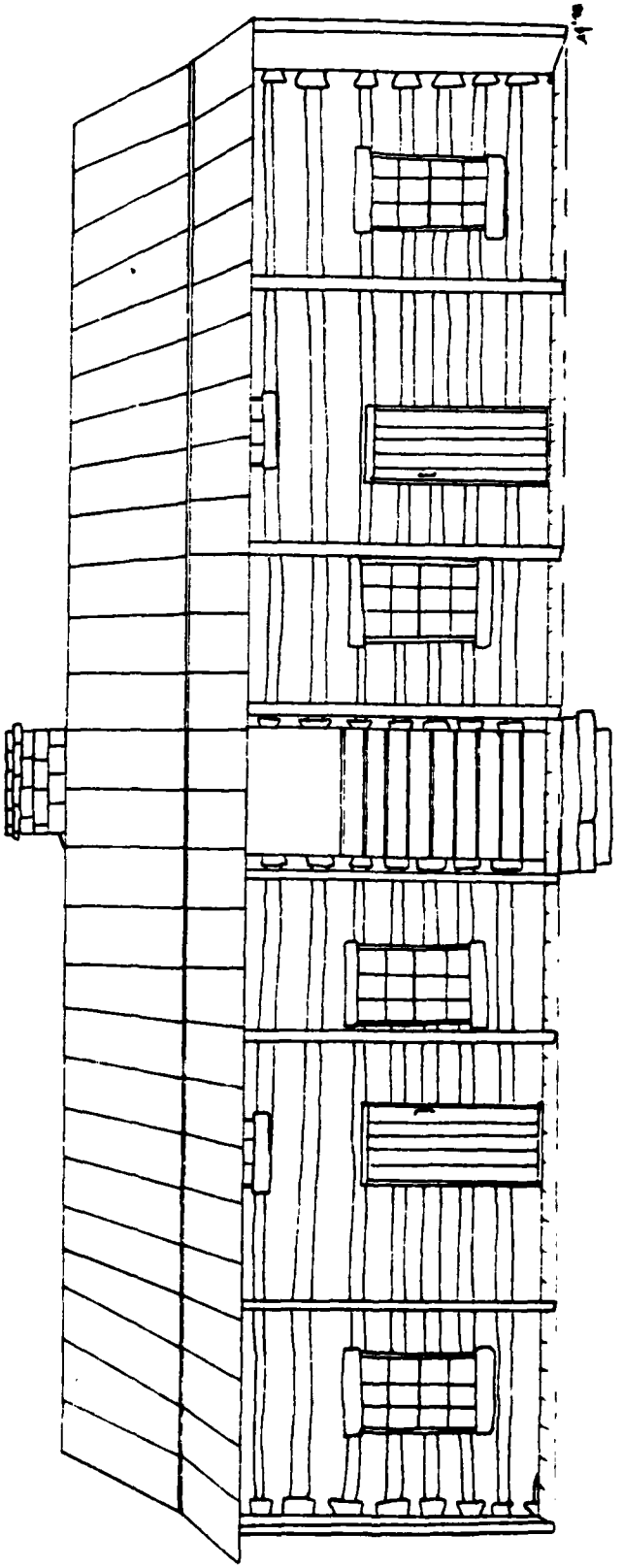

Fig. 95: Drawing of present south exposure of Horton/Kitchen home, Grayson Lake Reservoir.

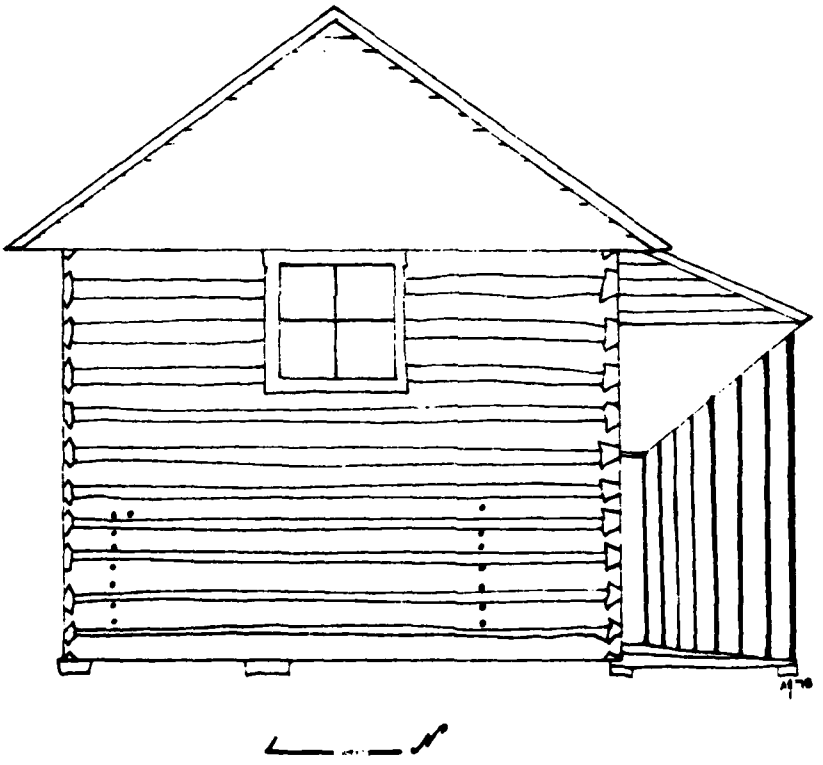

Fig. 96: Drawing of western face of western cabin Horton/Kitchen home showing detail of auger holes in this side of the building.

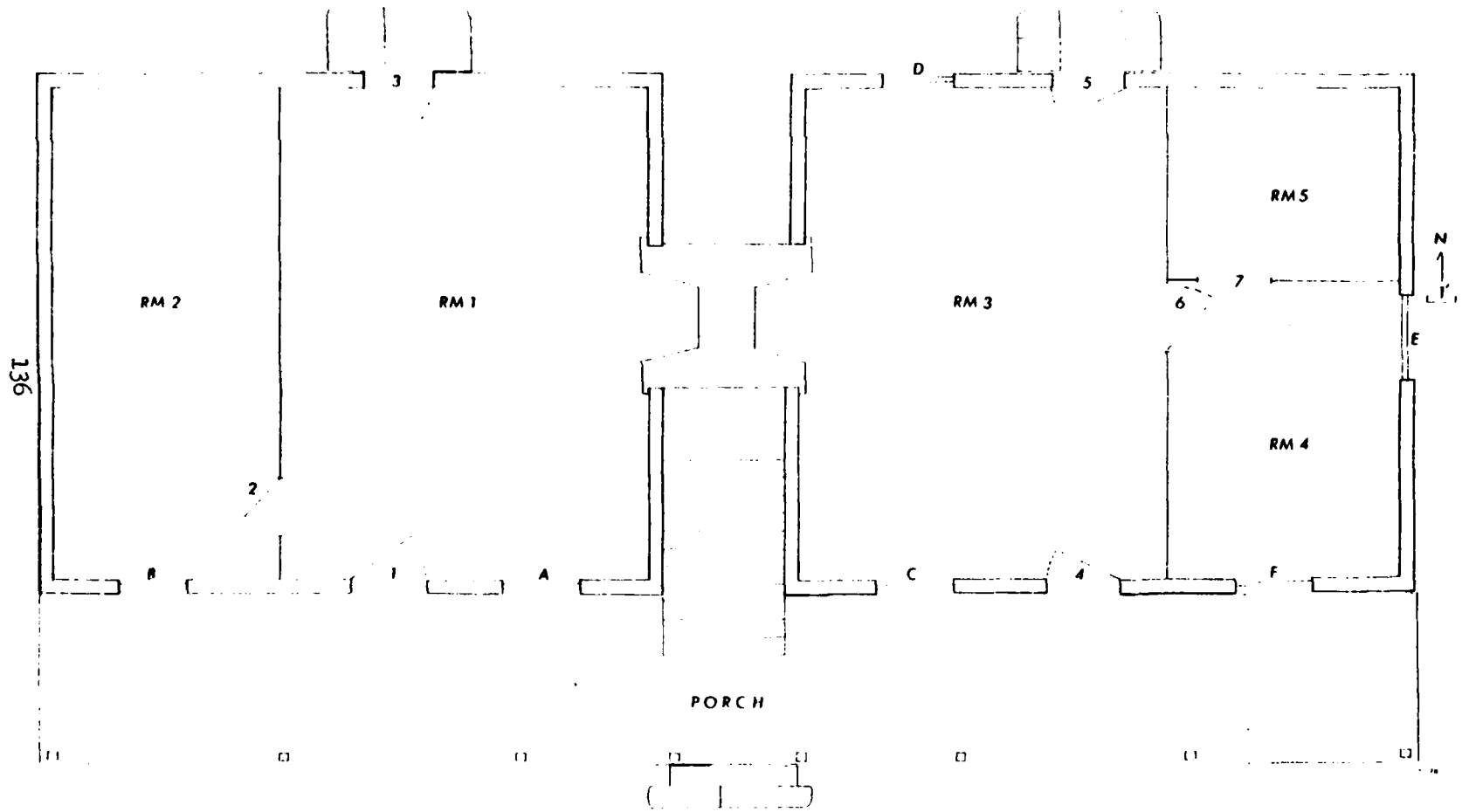

Fig. 97: Floor plan of lower storey Horton/Kitchen home.

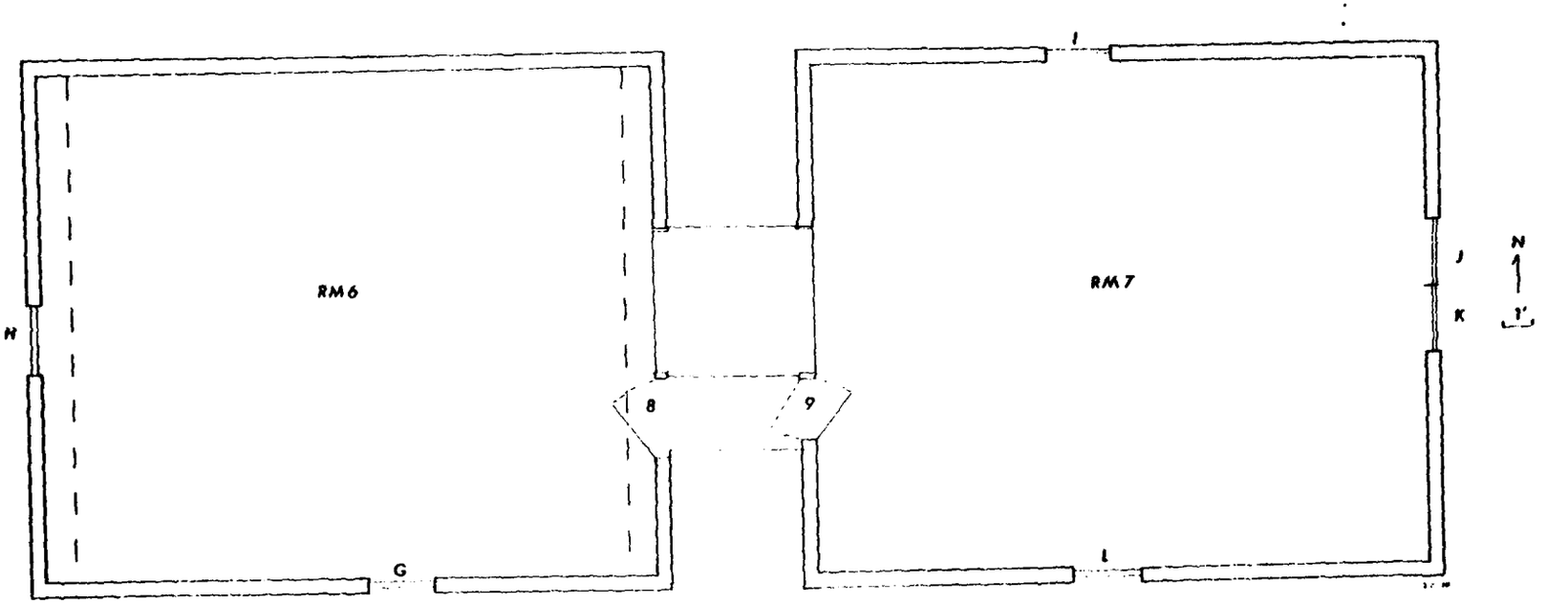

Fig. 98: Floor plan of upper storey Horton/Kitchen home.

Fig. 99: Current south face of saddlesbag Horton/Kitchen home at Grayson Lake Reservoir. Note the central sandstone fireplace and the exterior steps to the second storey.

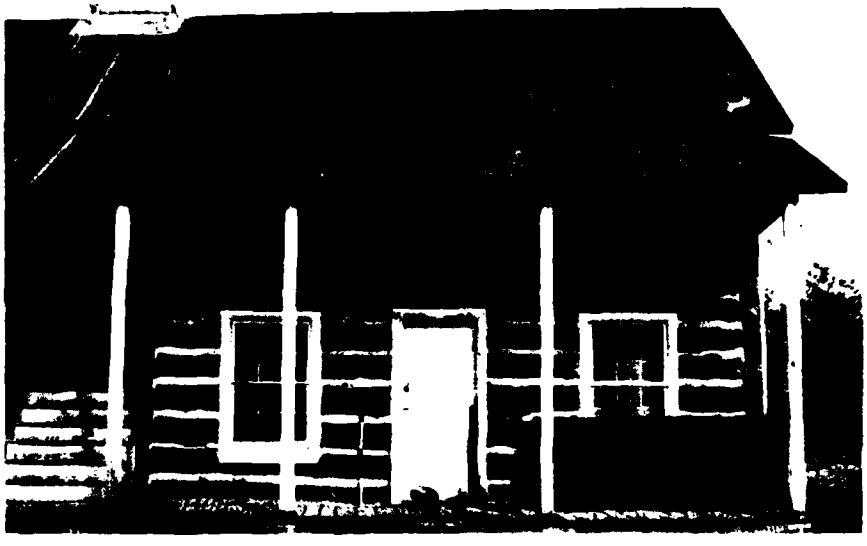

Fig. 100: Detail, south face of eastern cabin of the Horton/Kitchen home. Note porch flooring and roof supports.

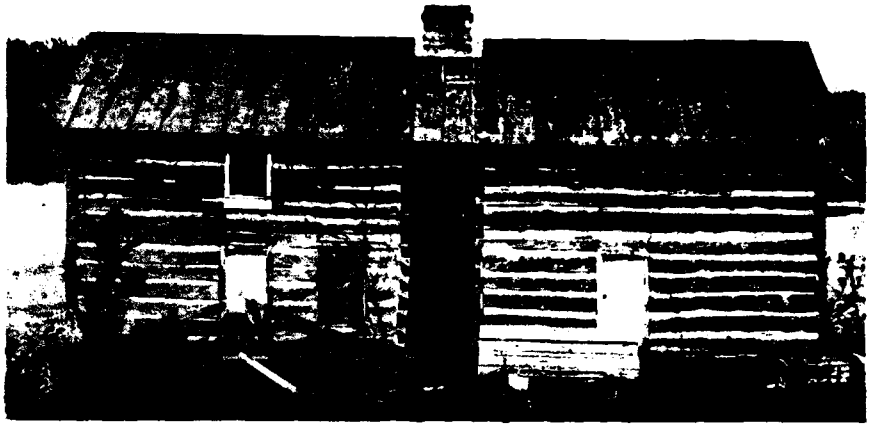

Fig. 101: Current north face of saddlebag Horton/Kitchen home. The space between the 2 cabins was once used for storage and a porch ran the length of the building.

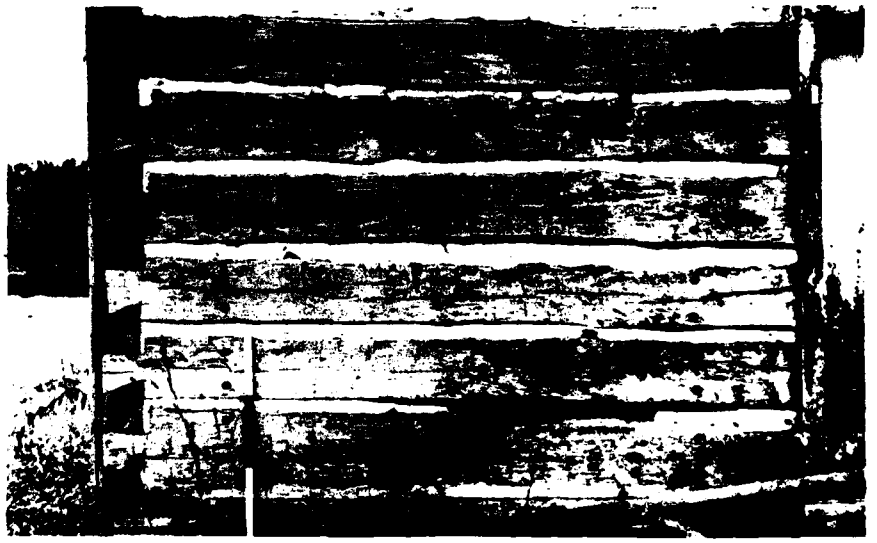

Fig. 102: Detail of auger holes on north face of eastern cabin at Horton/Kitchen home.

Fig. 103: Detail of half dovetail notching, northeast corner of Horton/Kitchen home. Note auger holes at right.

Fig. 104: Western side of western cabin Horton/Kitchen home. Note auger holes at left. Compare with Fig. 96 above.

Fig. 105: Eastern side of eastern cabin Horton/Kitchen home. Note replacement upper windows and use of sawed clapboard covering on wall.

plain frieze (Fig.104). At the present time, both the roof of the house and porch are covered with strips of sheet metal; presumably, shakes were initially used. On the northern and southern walls, each cabin is equipped with its own paramount logs (i.e. they are not continuous across the 2 cabins) which are turned on their sides such that the height of the log projects perpendicularly from the wall of the building. This forms the overhang or projecting eaves of each of the cabins.

The south wall of the house is dominated by the large sandstone chimney which, together with the steps to the upper storey, bifurcates the home. The chimney rises a total of ca. 25'; its single stack projects ca. 3' above the apex of the roof. The 11 4'2 1/4" wide steps and riser achieve a total vertical height of 8'3" above the floor of the porch. They are entirely constructed of common circular sawed boards assembled with wire nails. At present, they are painted a light gray although the original color was an apricot brown. Tread width of each step is ca. 9" as is the individual step rise.

On the opposite side of the chimney (i.e. on the present north side) Rizk (1958) notes that a storage closet was constructed in the 4'4 1/2"x6' opening between the 2 cabins, and that it had a door which opened out onto the other porch which ran the length of the house.

An interesting architectural feature is found on the western wall of the western cabin and the north wall of the eastern cabin. This consists of a series of 1 1/4" diameter auger holes symmetrically arranged (usually 4 per log) (see Figs. 96,102-104). The purpose of these is not known, but a number of them contain the remnants of white oak (Quercus sp.) dowels or tenons which perhaps were once employed to "tie in" a lean-to on each side of the building. The lean-to on the north wall may have rested on the porch floor which ran the length of the house. There is no current trace of the kitchen wing once known to have intersected the north wall of the structure.

Interior Architectural Comments: (Figs. 97-98)

The interior arrangement of rooms is today identical to that which Rizk (1958) described for the home at the time it was owned by the Kitchen family. It should be noted that at the time of the survey reported on here, no key could be found by Corps of Engineers representatives to gain admittance to the lower storey of the western cabin. Consequently, comments and measurements regarding the interior of the home are by and large restricted to Rooms 3, 4, and 5 in the lower storey and to Rooms 6 and 7 in the upper storey. Of course, exterior door and window measurements could be obtained for the western cabin. The placement of the Room 1/2 divider (Fig.97) is approximate and no measurements of the fireplace in Room 1 could be obtained.

To judge from Rizk's (1958) article, both Rooms 1 and 2 were used as bedrooms while Rooms 3, 4, and 5 were used as a living room, bedroom and bathroom respectively. It should be noted that the Room 4/5 divider is certainly much more recent than that separating either of those from Room 3. Therefore, an earlier arrangement of rooms in the lower storey was probably identical, with one larger and one smaller room in each cabin. One may suppose that the original floor plan included but a single large room in the lower storey of each cabin. It is difficult to say when the principal room dividers may have been added, but judging from the similarity of the simple bead which runs along one edge of the boards to that used on much of the surround material of the doors and windows, they are probably a reasonably early feature of the building's architecture.

Details of the doors and windows in this structure are summarized below in Tables 20 and 21 while further architectural comments are discussed under individual headings.

Doors and Windows

There are currently a total of 6 exterior and 3 interior doors and 12 windows in the dwelling.

Table 20: Door Construction and Measurements

Door No.	Construction	Width	Height	Hardware
1	5 board 3 batten	2' 8"	5' 11"	Common box lock
2		Unavailable		
3	5 board 3 batten	2' 8"	6' 1"	Holes for double box locks
4	4 board 3 batten	2' 8 1/4"	5' 7"	Box lock; 2 common butt hinges
5	3 board 3 batten	2' 8 1/2"	6' 6"	Box lock
6	Missing	2' 6 3/4"	5' 9"	--
7	Doorway	2' 8"	6' 8"	--
8	5 board 3 batten	2' 9"	5'	2 butt hinges
9	5 board 3 batten	2' 4"	5' 3 1/2"	2 butt hinges

Table 21: Window Construction and Measurements

Window	Construction	Width	Height
A	6 over 6 light double hung sash pegged, mortise and tenon	2' 9"	4' 6"
B	6 over 6 light double hung sash pegged, mortise and tenon	2' 9"	4' 6"
C	6 over 6 light double hung sash pegged, mortise and tenon	2' 9 3/4"	4' 7"
D	Window removed	2' 6"	2' 5 1/4" (opening)
E	6 over 6 light double hung sash pegged, mortise and tenon	2' 11"	4' 7 1/2"
F	6 over 6 light double hung sash pegged, mortise and tenon	2' 10"	4' 6"
G	6 over 3 light double hung sash pegged mortise and tenon	2' 3"	2' 7 1/2"
H	2 over 2 light double hung sash wire nail frame	2' 5"	4'
I	3 over 3 light single fixed frame	2' 3"	2' 9"
J	1 over 1 light double hung sash nailed frames	2' 4"	4' 2 1/2"
K	1 over 1 light double hung sash nailed frames	2' 4"	4' 2 1/2"
L	6 over 3 light double hung sash pegged, mortise and tenon	2' 5 1/4"	3'

It should be noted that the surround material of doors and windows is frequently attached with cut nails (except Windows H, J, K) and often employs planking with a simple bead along the interior margin. The slip-sill beneath Window D is somewhat more ornately molded than others on the house.

In the remainder of the cases, common ca. 4" wide planking is employed as the surround material. In all cases, the original color of the surround was green which was subsequently covered with the present white

trim. All exterior doors demonstrate the same sequence of color schemes.

Flooring

Flooring in the accessible lower storey rooms consists of common circular sawed planking ca. 4"-6" in width. Room 6 has 4" wide tongue and groove flooring while Room 7 uses 4" wide common planking for the floorboards which are laid over 2 1/4"x8" sawed joists.

Fireplace

As noted above, only the fireplace in Room 3 could be examined. Since the chimney of the home and the sandstone fireplaces were reconstructed following the movement of the home to higher ground, there is no guarantee that they accurately reflect the original condition.

The fireplace in Room 3 is centrally positioned with a straight sandstone lintel, The firebox opening measures 3'1" in width, 2'7" in height and 2' in depth.

Wall Coverings

The interiors of Rooms 3, 4, and 5 are either painted white or covered with wallpaper. The upper storey Rooms 6 and 7 have horizontally applied common plank coverings while tongue and groove boards are used on the ceilings of both rooms. There is currently no visible entrance to the gable above Rooms 6 and 7.

Conclusion

It already has been noted that the object of this report is to prepare a detailed architectural description of particular buildings on selected tracts of real estate in the Yatesville Lake Project. The primary goal of the project is to provide the Corps of Engineers with a sufficient architectural and historical synthesis to permit a faithful reconstruction of certain of the structures. Secondarily, the project was authorized to investigate and to record pertinent data for a few additional structures within the project area in order to furnish some internal comparative material. The raison d'être, therefore, was quite pragmatic. The study should not be construed by any means to represent a comprehensive folk housing survey of the project area. It would be nice if this were so for that would permit the abstraction of much wider internal correlations and the subsequent ability to compare the findings with comparable surveys. As it stands, there are a number of significant limitations to this study which it would be well to discuss:

1) The structures were randomly chosen within the reservoir area by the Corps of Engineers. The Phase I and II inventories conducted to identify the most significant structures within the project were not adequately employed in choosing the subjects of the survey. The buildings included here are therefore not necessarily the best preserved or the most historically or architecturally important ones in the reservoir.

2) The time lapse between the initial architectural inventory and the subsequent survey (about 2 years) was too long. In that time, many of the finer examples of the project's log homes and barns were either removed or altered through salvage by the former owners or were vandalized and burned.

3) The selection of surveyed buildings includes a mixture of homes, a church and a few cribs and barns. Unfortunately, there is little if any underlying theme to this. It is impossible on current evidence, for instance, to discuss the distribution of particular house or barn types within the reservoir, nor is it possible to intelligently comment on such themes as church or school architecture in toto. Frame construction buildings, despite the fact that in some cases they may well be of an age contemporary with some of the log structures reported on here were completely excluded from consideration despite the obvious and interesting interplay between the 2 construction media.

4) Another major drawback to the study involves the geographical limitations of the survey. Log structures do not lie only within the perimeter of Yatesville Lake and even a comprehensive survey of the project area would have to take into account this larger picture.

5) The final debit of the report is the lack of adequate chronological information to firmly date the construction of many of the older buildings

covered in the survey. This problem has 2 parts. First, many of the necessary and helpful legal data are either poorly organized, inadequately indexed or simply non-existent. The second part of the problem is that courthouse research under such conditions is enormously time consuming and expensive. In the present study the "cost/benefit ratio" was simply too large to warrant prolonged research of this sort.

On the positive side of the ledger, there are some encouraging points about the survey in general:

1) Under the terms of the law, none of the study need have been carried out. The Phase I and II inventories sufficed for the Corps of Engineers to meet its cultural resource legal requirements. In this light, it is encouraging to deal with a governmental agency that is not concerned merely with the letter of the law but which extends itself to truly meet the spirit of that self same law.

2) Sufficient architectural data were accumulated on the subject structures to insure that those selected for use as cultural interpretive centers will be able to be faithfully reconstructed and preserved as authentic representatives of this aspect of the folklife of Appalachia.

3) A final point worth mentioning is the genuine enthusiasm which this project engendered on the part of all of the informants contacted during the course of the study. There is an honest and profound respect and interest on the part of all of those people, many of whom are lifelong residents of the area, for the successful completion of the project. To a person, they gave unstintingly of themselves and information concerning the buildings covered in the survey.

At the present time, no detailed discussion of the architecture of the buildings surveyed in the Yatesville Project will be attempted. As noted above, the sample does not lend itself to general conclusions on the quality or character of folk architecture in this portion of Appalachia. A similar survey was conducted in May, 1978 in the adjacent Paintsville Lake Reservoir, Johnson County, Kentucky. Specific comparisons between the 2 surveys and to other architectural studies in Appalachia will be deferred until the completion of that report. For the present, the following general points are worth noting:

1) Only 2 styles of log notching were observed with any regularity in the Yatesville Project; these include the half dovetail and saddle notches. Moreover, there is a very consistent chronological ordering of these notches. Older buildings (ca. 1880-1900) in the reservoir exclusively employ the half dovetail notch while more recent log constructions use the more easily produced saddle notch. There is a continued emphasis upon the use of yellow poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera) as a wood of choice.

2) In most particulars, the quality of construction in earlier buildings exceeds that of later manifestations. Although the log medium remained viable as "temporary" housing (Tract 301) or for barn construction (Tract 237) well into the 20th century, the expertise in the preparation of the logs declines decidedly in comparison with earlier manifestations.

3) Several typologically distinct house and barn types commonly recognized throughout Appalachia and with more widespread external relationships were noted in the project area. The house types include the I house, ultimately based upon English farmhouses and cottage models and more specifically derived from an area extending from the Chesapeake Tidewater to North Carolina (Glassie 1968: 64-66). Other house types include the hall and parlor house (Glassie 1968: 80-81), the dog trot (Glassie 1968: 94-95) and the saddlebag house of the Southern Uplands (Glassie 1968: 82 83).

Among the barns, a variety of both single and double crib barns were noted including the parallel-crib interior door type (Riedl et al. 1976: 21), the transverse-crib barn (Glassie 1965: 29; 1968: 92-93) and an opposing double-crib log barn with frame additions (Riedl et al. 1976: 21).

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APPENDIX

Sample Building Survey Form Used in the Collection of Architectural and Historical Data for the Yatesville Lake Project

BUILDING SURVEY

BUILDING IDENTIFICATION

1. Building Name _____

2. Other names by which known _____

3. Address _____

4. Present Owner _____

5. Use:

   a. Original

   b. Current

6. Accessibility to public:

   a. Exterior visible from road ( ) yes Road name _____
   ( ) no

   b. Interior ( ) Private and closed to public
   ( ) Private but open to public by appointment
   ( ) Public museum

7. Former Owners - Deed Book:

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

   d. _____

   e. _____

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

8. Shape:

9. Number and configuration of stores:

10. Floor plans:

11. Exterior length _____

12. Exterior width _____

13. Type of notching _____

14. Type of logs _____

15. Thickness of logs _____

16. Width of logs _____

17. Description of floor boards:

18. Description of Porches:

19. Description of Chimneys:

    a. Location _____

    b. Material _____

    c. Construction:

20. Description of roof:

    a. Type _____

    b. Material _____

c. Trim:

d. Gutters:

21. Description of walls:

a. Interior:

b. Exterior:

c. Chinking:

22. Description of Doors:

a. Number and location of exterior:

b. Material _____

c. Hardware _____

d. Surround Material:

23. Number and description of windows:

25. Estimated age _____

26. Related outbuildings:

27. Related Landscape Features:

28. Comments of Informants: